Il find them in their

and irreligious, on

ride, a sail, &c., or

n they should attend

&c. God save us

LIVING.

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t do that : " wo unto him o his neighbor's mouth." liar mental condition of saith not.

op, at this stage of the pro-

E POLICY. of the institutions of the

olicy. This is illustrated nd, of South Carolina, in s of his printed discourses, , in an adjoining State,

ability, but by no mean port of the minister of ntly joined. Many of arch members remonstrate vagance of his subscription. remember well, as I had i You are mistaken,' said he osing that I cannot well afsupport the gospel, or that y by this liberality. I have s, and find it a very profitan in a pecuniary point up so much money as Id attended the races with my t a less expense than \$100 , I found it necessary to rul nually, for old Jamaica Rum, , and genuine Holland Gi and myself belonged to a , which involved an expense re. These several items ately concluded to lay asis ds which they used to cong advantages and gratifically prefer. You thus clearly matter of paying \$100 annuof public worship, I am real of \$200 or \$300 per annum, nial or sacrifice whatever.

ERMS RALD AND JOURNAL. of brethren who undertake the rick at Paper, do it solely for the benefit of on f Christ, without receiving any fee of services The profits that accrue, and expenses of publishing, are paid to the New Hampshire, Providence and Yes ND JOURNAL is published weekly,

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From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette. WILLIAM H. RINDGE. "THE NOBLE SAILOR."

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

During the great and memorable fire in the city of New York, on the 17th December, 1835, a mother was seen in the streets, frantically seeking for her babe, which had been left in the upper story of a building enveloped in flames .- A young sailor, on learning the fact, rushed through the devouring etement, and in a few moments restored the child to its mother

"But ere the throng could learn his name, That noble tar had fled."

Considerable inquiry was made for the individual, at the time, and we believe the grateful parents went so far as to make a public call for information respecting him, though without effect. We are happy, however, to be able now to communicate the name of William H. Rindge, late of this town, as the sailor who did this noble deed; though he is now beyond the "praise of man," and, we trust, is receiving his reward in heaven. William H. Rindge was the son of Capt. John Rindge, of this town. His school mates speak of him as of a noble, generous, daring disposition; as one who would be likely to do such an act as he did at the great fire in New York. On that occasion he contracted a cold, which threw him into a consumption, and finally caused his death .-The secret of his rescuing the infant alluded to was revealed to his friends shortly before his death, and in anticipation of that event. We hope an enduring monument will be raised to his memory, and that, with a plain account of his conduct, on the said memorable occasion, the following lines, by Mrs. Sigurney, written some time since, and published in one of the periodicals of the day, will be inscribed thereon:-

> The strong flame sped From street to street, from spire to spire, And on their treasures fed.

High o'er the tumult wild, As rushing toward her flame-wrapped home She shrieked-My child! my child!

A wanderer from the sea, A stranger, marked her wo, And in his bosom woke The sympathetic glow.

Swift up the barning stairs With during feet he flew, While sable clouds of stifling smoke Concealed him from the view

Fast fell the burning beams Across his dangerous road, Till the chamber where he groped Like fiery oven glowed.

But what a pealing shout! When from the wreck he came, And in his arms a smiling babe, Still toying with the flame.

The mother's raptured tears Forth like a torrent sped, But ere the throng could learn his name, That noble tar had fled.

Not for the praise of man Did he this deed of love-But on the bright unfaling page 'I'is registered above.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Observer.

RELIGIOUS RECORDS OF EUROPE.

Anti-Liberal party-Commotions among the People-Popish superstitions in Italy-Progress of the Emancipation of the Jews in Europe-Discussion on this subject in Germany-Appointment of a new Consistory in Geneva-Religious struggles in Switzerland.

The news from Rome and the Pontifical States aily become more serious. The excitement among the population threatens to lead to violent struggles. For a time all seemed to go well. Pus IX made magnificent promises, and the people hailed them with enthusiasm. There was constant feasting. The holy father, as he is called, heard around him, whenever he went out of his palace, the most flattering plaudits. He was borne under triumphal arches erected by his ubjects. It was truly the honey-moon for the lew pontiff. But at last the people of Rome ecame tired of waiting in vain for the performance of what had been promised. "We have vaited now a year," they said, "and what have Italians!

we got? Nothing, or next to nothing. No owers granted to laymen; the priests continue hold all the important offices; foreign soldiers; Swiss mercenary troops with arms in hand in our streets and around our sovereign; the press muzzled; spies everywhere; the Inquisition maintained; dungeons ever open; no impartial ustice; the old despotism kept up! Is it then for this that we have shown so much love for Plus IX? Does he take us for fools?-and does the Pope suppose that we shall be satisfied with such empty words? Truly, we should be the laughing-stock of Europe and the whole

Thus reasoned the Romans; and their discontent was the greater, when card nal Gizzy, Secretary of State, published a proclamation in which he said the old institution would be faithfully maintained. The indignant people assembled in the streets where the Pope was to pass; and just as the pontifical train appeared, each one kept a sullen silence. This silence was significant. Pius IX understood that he was a danger of losing the affection of his subjects, and that the enthuiastic feelings would be perhe should do. His heart, it seems, is inclined to cardinal Ferretti, who possesses great popularity. A new proclamation appeared, announcing the approaching organization of a national guard. once the Romans showed transports of joy. The houses were illuminated: the citizens embraced each other in public places. The joy was unexampled. Unhappy men! they have so ong groaned under the severest oppression that least gleam of liberty maddens them! They are like shipwrecked seamen, who seize franti-

cally the slightest plank which floats near them. But if the people were happy, the anti-liberal party were not. Cardinals, bishops, inquisitors, esuits, priests, and monks of every name, were in a rage. Several met-in secret. The leaders were cardinal Lambruschini, who had occupied the first office under Gregory XVI, and cardinal Bernetti, who is wholly sold to the Austrian government. They formed, in concert with the Jesuits, a horrible conspiracy. These unprincipled men plotted to raise a sedition during a festival, to set the people at odds with the soldiers, and to take advantage of this tumult to impose their will upon Pius IX himself. Blood would have flowed in torrents; but what cared these priests? Would they who applauded the mas-

nter the Pontifical States.

Happily the conspiracy was discovered before dinner, and called upon the company to adopt more humane sentiments towards the Jews. We enter the Pontifical States. the day appointed. A citizen named Cicero- shall see if this step will produce any good nacchia, more vigilant than the police, first suc- effects. The Jesuits will try, no doubt, to oppose

ceeded in throwing light on this infamous plot. this movement, and to stir up the most intolerant In trying circumstances, nations always have one passions against the descendants of Abraham.

ticulars of the plot. He exclaimed, (as some could the bitterest persecution induce them to correspondents from Rome relate,) "The time take such a step. But in the desire which they of elemency is past; that of severity is begun." feel to live like their fellow citizens, they will The cardinals most implicated fled in haste. The change probably several of their customs, and pontiff's soldiers made common cause with the people. Cardinal Ferretti, who arrived at his degrees to embrace the Christian faith.

Parma, in Piedmont, the inhabitants are in a state of feverish excitement. The provinces anxiety. Every one was curious to know what under Austrian rule are agitated also, and only a would come from so singular a constitution.

to make generous sacrifices. Are these to be umphed.

classes, that is to say, the majority of the populathere not be rather continual conflicts? lation, and the women especially, would seem to Such are the evils of the union between church loved men so as to remain shut up day and night upon the altars, in the substance of bread? * *

Accept, &c. G. Jesus is in the bread, refraining from moving himself, exposed in a jar; he is carried about where we will, upon an altar, in the streets, into houses. He lets himself be given in the communion to whomsoever the priest chooses, whether to the righteous or to the wicked. While he was on this earth, he obeyed the very holy Mary and saint Joseph; but in the sacrament he obeys

haps changed into indignation. He returned to of hurting the prejudices which subsist in the ers, looks upon it with detestation. the Vatican, sad, depressed, asking himself what lower classes of the people. But there is room For one, I think the sooner we return to first to hope that reason and justice will prevail over principles and practices, in religious worship, the toleration, and he soon came to the conclusion to give some satisfaction to his people. Cardinal Hanover, the grand duchy of Baden, Wurtem- We adapt our entire system to the times; we Gizzy was dismissed, and his place supplied by berg-are also occupied with this question. It give up extemporaneous preaching for written is gratifying to see that the majority of political men are disposed to break down the barriers which separate Jews from other citizens. They

Scruples? They had also an understanding with contempt. To overcome this obstacle, some dis-

the cabinet of Vienna to have Austrian troops tinguished men of Rome lately gave a public

or two eminent men who, by their commanding genius, take the direction of affairs. Cicero- Jews conform themselves to their fellow citizens? nacchia would seem to be such a man. He has It is plain that if the Jews persist in isolating admirable good sense, tried firmness, consummate themselves from other men and despising them, prudence, and enjoys undisputed influence. The if they retain customs incongruous with modern proudest particians bow respectfully before the civilization, they place a barrier between them wonderful ascendency of Ciceronacchia. and us. But on the contrary it is a fact that, in When the news of this conspiracy spread the last fifty years, the descendants of Abraham and us. But on the contrary it is a fact that, in among the people, there was a great commotion. have materially changed their habits. They Crowds gathered round the pontiff's palace. The conform more and more to the usages of Chrisnational guard was organized at once. All who tian nations. In Germany, at Koenigsberg and had arms betook themselves to the principal Offenbeech, the Jews have transferred from Satplaces of the city, to preserve public order, urday to Sunday the celebration of their reli-Pius IX was horror-struck on learning the par- gious service, a great innovation for them. Never

post amidst this great agitation was hailed with While these great questions attract the attenenthusiasm. As to the Austrians, who entered tion of Europe, the little republic of Geneva Ferrara, not knowing that the conspiracy had goes on with its new religious organization. You been discovered, they were quite disconcerted recollect perhaps the letter which I wrote on the when they learned that the Roman people were ecclesiastical constitution of this country. All the Protestant inhabitants of the republic were Things are thus at the moment we are writing, called upon to appoint a supreme consistory, Who knows if new plots will not follow? Italy charged with directing the affairs of the church. is upon a volcano. In Tuscany, in the duchy of They were to choose six ecclesiastics and twenty-

spark is wanting to kindle a vast conflagration.

The chief question is whether the Italians are pointments took place. Orthodox Christians, parripe for liberty. I fear not. They have been licularly those who are attached to the Oratory for so many ages subjected to the degrading and to the Theological school of Geneva, took no yoke of priests, that their character has become part. Dissenters also abstained from exercising enervated. Look at the republics of South their right to vote. For neither the one nor the America: they have but the semblance of inde- other judged it suitable to assent beforehard to pendence, the empty form of free institutions, the decisions of a consistory appointed by the because the Romish church has deeply degraded mass of the citizens. The quarrel was thus conthe people. Is it not nearly the same in Italy? fined to the conservative party and the radicals. Will the warm passions which now stir the in- Two tickets were prepared by the leaders of each habitants of the Pontifical states produce any party. About six thousand individuals voted .permanant fruits? It is not enough, in order to The country people, especially, showed much become free, to have a lively imagination, and to zeal. Radicalism hoped to carry a new victory, adopt some sudden resolutions; there must be and left no stone unturned to succeed. But consound principles of conduct, and a soul disposed trary to all expectation, the conservatives tri-

Matters are now very complicated. On one Besides, the monks and priests will oppose, in hand, the Genevese government is altogether spite of Pius IXth's good intentions, a desperate radical; there are not twenty members of the resistance to the progress of the liberals. If one conservative party in the Grand Council, and not conspiracy is quashed, another will perhaps have one, I believe, in the Council of State. On the other hand, it is directly the reverse in the offi-The higher classes in Italy do not indeed cial Consistory. How can these different bodies practice the gross superstitions of Romanism; proceed in harmony? Will the council of State but the peasantry, the mechanics, the working come to terms with the Consistory ?- and will

have the same ignorance and the same credulity and state. So long as these two powers are not as in the dark ages. I have under my eye an wholly separate, such collisions are inevitable.extract of a book published at Milan in 1844, All Switzerland presents now a striking and sad and entitled: Filotea, or Complete Manual of proof of this. The Helvetic cantons are ready Devotion. Speaking of transubstantiation, the author compares catholicism and paganism, and ligion is mingled with politics. If each governclaims that the catholics are more privileged, because their God is nearer to them. "No nation," which churches alone are concerned, the Swiss he says, "can boast of having its gods so near Confederation would not be on the point of being as we. When the Gentiles made gods according torn by bloody conflicts. But this subject is too to their fancy, did they ever devise one who important to be treated at the close of a letter;

Accept, &c.

For the Herald and Journal. ANOTHER "NAIL."

The proposed reform in singing is called, by as many creatures as there are priests in the a brother, "hitting the nail on the head." There is another nail needs hitting. It is the practice of What a religion! It is a low and stupid sitting during prayers. This is becoming a genfetichism. Jesus Christ, the God-man. He who eral practice among all denominations, especially created all things, is represented as contained in in social meetings. I know not how it looks to a bit of bread; his human nature, his divinity is others, but to me it appears unreasonable, unall there! He is carried about like an idol; he scriptural, and uncourteous. Unreasonable, beobeys a priest; he is taken into a sinner's Land; cause those who worship idols, of every descriphe is eaten; God is the slave, the toy of man! tion, and among all nations, and in every age of Words are wanting to express the indignation, the the world, so far as I can learn, kneel or prostrate horror which such a doctrine ought to inspire; themselves before their gods. This, to them, and this is what the popish clergy teach still to looks reasonable; (for they have no revelation to go by ;) so it does to me. Shall we go back be-But let us turn from these disgusting super- youd heathenism in our religious worship? God stitions to look at an object worthy of our warm-forbid! Kneeling, or prostrating, are the only est sympathies. Quite a movement is now Scriptural modes of worship, unless we adopt the made in Europe for the civil emancipation of the "tradition of the Elders," and like the Pharisees, Jews. The race of Abraham, oppressed for so stand. It is uncourteous. Who ever saw or many generations, and crushed under the blows heard of a petition being handed in to the king, of furious despotism, seems called by the good- prince, or court, sitting? Who ever saw a crimness of God to enjoy a happier lot. In all quar- inal plead for his life, or pardon for a crime, or ters public opinion demands that the Jews be favor of the judge, &c., sitting? The thing is treated like other citizens, and possess their unheard of. And shall we, miserable sinners, sit when we petition the High Court of heaven You know what has occurred in England. A to pardon and bless us? Shall we be more Jew, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild has been chosen courteous to an earthly prince than to the Prince member of Parliment by the London voters, and of Life? May heaven forbid it! It may be to all appearance, the laws which forbids Jews to objected, that the one who prays stands or kneels sit in the House of Commons will be abolished, when the petition is presented. Very well; does In France we have some members of this race not the congregation join with him? If so, the least in the Chamber of Deputies. But it is especially that can be done is for them to rise while he in Germany that the question is warmly dis-speaks. Besides this, it is a lazy habit. From cussed. The Diet of Prussia has devoted sev- sitting, people may proceed to lying down, and eral sittings to the subject. Most of the speakers then going to sleep, in prayer time. May we were of opinion that the Jews ought to be ad- not impute some part of our lifeless state in remitted to all civi', military, and literary offices, ligious feeling, to this abominable practice .not excepting the halls of national legislation. Abominable, I say it boldly; so it looks to me The government hesitates still; afraid apparently and I doubt not but heaven, with all its worship-

feel and say that the time is come to remove the eloquence, poured forth in a living stream from intolerance of the dark ages.

The same in Sweden. The members of the in the case of Peter, Paul, Whitefield, Wesley. the heart, under the influence of God's spirit, as Diet at Stockholm ask for the entire emancipa- and thousands of others;) the choir for congrega tion of the Jews, and it is hoped that this wish tional singing; sitting for kneeling; class-meet will be realized at the next session. The Pope ings have been abandoned, or mostly neglected himself, strange to say! has shown a disposition a polite call from the preacher instead of a minto abolish the iniquitous laws which oppress this isterial visit, &c. Considering these adaptations people. Hitherto the Jews have been very badly to the age, can we wonder that God has withtreated in Rome. Whenever the Pontifical gov- held his spirit and blessing from the church? ernment needed money, it imposed upon them No wonder that we cry out, My leanness! my arbitary taxes. At the least complaint of a leanness! wo is me, &c. God does not muc Catholic, these unhappy men were thrown into approve of our adaptations, howsoever much prison. They inhabit a distinct quarter of the city called the Ghetto, which is shut up at night must worship him in spirit and in truth, not in fall like a hospital. They are obliged to sue to fashion and form. I hope God will raise up able the inquisitors in order to escape cruel persecu- men and ministers, who, under him, will reform tions. In a word, the Jews of Rome are in the the church and the world, in these, or other most miserable condition. Pius IX, as I have things, so that a more pure and evangelical worsaid, shows a disposition to change this state of ship may be seen and felt among us. Men have things, but he has been hindered by the prejudence of the people; for in the city of the Pope, keep pace with their wisdom. Lord help us to Priests? Would they who applauded the massacre of St. Bartholomew be stopped by such Scruples? They had also an understanding with scruples? To overcome this obstacle, some dis-

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

A CLASS MEETING.

sert, in the Herald, the following short account of neglected to make an entry," &c., to which he a class-meeting, which I had the pleasure to at- wrote this memorable answer :- "SIR,-I have tend last week, as I generally do every Friday two silver tea-spoons at London, and two at Brisevening. I mention this meeting in particular, tol. This is all the plate which I have at prenot because our meetings are not usually interest- sent; and I shall not buy any more while so

of the cross." After singing prayer was offered. though it is calculated that he must have given All seemed heartily to unite in calling upon God. more than twenty thousand pounds away, all his We soon felt that our prayers were heard, and property when he died, consisted of his clothes, his to adopt the language of another, and say, "It is books, and a carriage. Perhaps like a ball bur-

"O'erwhelmed with thy stupendous grace, 1 shall not in thy presence move, But breathe unutterable praise, And rapturous awe, and silent love."

scarcely loud enough to be heard.

bered. Praise God for class-meetings.

From the North British Review.

WESLEY AND WHITFIELD.

the multitude, but strong in astute sagacity and ley's neat and cheerful mould. That goodness personal ascendancy, Wesley could conquer any must have been attractive as well as very imitable. number, one by one. All force and impetus, which has survived in a million of living effigies. Whitfield was like the powder-blast in the quarry, and by one explosive sermon, would shake a district, and detatch materials for other men's long work; deft, neat, and painstaking, Wesley loved to split and trim each fragment into uniform hey lived alongside of one another. Ten years both of the body and soul of the beloved one. older than his pupil, Wesley was a year or two later of attaining the joy and freedem of gospel forgiveness. It was whilst listening to Luther's change which God works in the heart through that "righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy ere he had finished.

A cool observer, who met him towards the close, records, "So fine an old man I never saw."

How many hearts have bled under a similar The happiness of his mind beamed forth in his affliction! How often, and in how many ways, countenance. Every look showed how fully he are we admonished to work while it is day; to enjoyed the gay remembrance of a life well do with our might what our hand findeth to do; tion of his own felicity. Easy and affable in his as those who must give an account.—Am. Mess. sort of company, and showed how happily the most finished courtesy may be blended with the most perfect piety. In his conversation, we might be at a loss whether to admire most his fine classical taste, his extensive knowledge of men and things, or his overflowing goodness of heart, have lately appeared in a London book, and While the grave and serious were charmed with are copied into papers in this country. The reboth saw, in his uninterrupted cheerfulness, the element of the human constitution. excellency of true Religion." To a degree In the young days of Admiral Beaufort, he fell scarcely paralleled, his piety had supplanted overboard in Portsmouth harbor. He says: those strong instincts-the love of worldly distinction, the love of money, and the love of ease. myself heard, I had swallowed much water, The answer which he gave to his brother, when was exhausted by my struggles, and before any refusing to vindicate himself from a newspaper relief reached me I had sank below the surcalumny, "Brother, when I devoted to God my face; all hope had fled, and all exertion ceased, ease, my time, my life, did I except my reputa- and I felt that I was drowning. conduct. From the moment that the Fellow of Lincoln went out into the highways, and hedges, and commenced itinerant preacher, he bade fareof the most perfect tranquility superceded the thirty pounds a year, he lived on twenty-eight, rescued, nor was I in any bodily pain. On the and saved two for charity. Next year he had

steadfast to his plan, the poor got ninety-two. In | thus deadened, not so the mind; its activity " REV. SIR,-As the commissioners cannot doubt Mr. Editor,-If you think it best you may in- but you have plate, for which you have hitherto ng, but as one of unusual interest and profit.

We commenced by singing "Am I a soldier most humble servant, John Wesley." And

good for us to be here." After prayer we sung nished by motion, his perpetual activity helped to again,-" Arise my soul, arise," &c. Then keep him thus brightly clear from worldly pelf; all in the room briefly spoke of the prosperity of and when we remember its great pervading motheir souls. Some felt saved from all sin, others tive, there is something sublime in this good were earnestly desiring to be cleansed. All man's industry. Rising every morning at four, seemed happy in God. Glory be to his name. traveling every year upwards of 4000 miles, and We once more bowed down before God, and while we prayed, we felt to say, preaching nearly a thousand sermons, exhorting societies, editing books, writing all sorts of letters, and giving audience to all sorts of people, the ostensible president of Methodism and pastor of all the Methodists, and amidst his ceaseless toils betraying no more bustle than a planet in its course, he was a noble specimen of that fervent diligence, All was silent, save many warm hearts breath- which, launched on its orbit by a holy and joyful ing after God, with the fervent desires of the impulse, has ever afterwards the peace of God to soul, and now and then, the sound of Glory, light it on its way. Nor should we forget his No one seemed willing to rise from their philosophy, and propagate useful knowledge knees. All seemed determined to wait until they among religious people. In the progress of rewere renewed, and after the victory was gained, search, most of his compilations may have lost and shouts of victory were heard from almost their value; but the motive was enlightened, and every heart, a short time was spent in calling the effort to exemplify his own idea was char-upon God for a renewal of his work. Companacteristic of the well-informed and energetic man. ons and children were remembered, and we felt In Christian authorship he is not entitled to rank that He who had said, "Ask, and it shall be high. Clear as occasional expositions are, there given you," would not be inattentive to our fer- is seldom comprehension in his views, or granent prayers. It was a time long to be remem- deur in his thoughts, or inspiration in his prac- distinct, and it was with difficulty that I came tical appeals; and though his direct and simple convinced that I was really alive. style is sometimes terse, it is often meagre, and very seldom racy. His voluminous journals are

little better than a turnpike log-miles, towns, and sermon-texts-whilst their authoritative tone and self-centering details give the record an air of arrogance and egotism, which, we doubt not, would disappear, could we view the venerable Few characters could be more completely the writer face to face. Assuredly his power was converse, and in the church's exigencies, more in his presence. Such fascination resided in his happily the supplement of one another, than were saintly mich, there was such intuition in the twinkle hose of George Whitfield and John Wesley; of his mild but brilliant eye, and such a dissolvand had their views been identical, and their la- ing influence in his lively, benevolent, and inbors all along coincident, their large services to structive talk, that enemies often left him admirthe gospel might have repeated Paul and Barna- ers and devotees. And should any regard the Whitfield was soul, and Wesley was sys. Wesleyan system as the mere embodiment of Mr. Whitfield was a summer-cloud which Wesley's mind, it is a singular triumph of worth burst at morning or noon in fragrant exhibaration and firmness. Never has a theological idiosynover an ample tract, and took the rest of the day cracy perpetuated itself in a church so large and to gather again; Wesley was the polished con-stable. But though every pin and cord of the duit in the midst of the garden, through which the Methodist tabernacle bears trace of the fingers, living water glided in pearly brightness and pe-concinate and active, which reared it, the founder's rennial music, the same vivid stream from day to most remarkable memorial is his living mon-

day. After a preaching paroxysm, Whitfield lay ument. Wesley has not passed away; for, if panting on his couch, spent, breathless, and death- embalmed in the connection, he is re-embodied in like; after his morning sermon in the foundry, the members. Never did a leader so stamp his Wesley would mount his pony, and trot, and chat, impress on his followers. The covenanters and gather simples, till he reached some country were not such fac-similes of Knox; nor were the hamlet, where he would bait his charger, and imperial guards such enthusiastic copies of their talk through a little sermon with the villagers, and little corporal, as are the modern Methodists the remount his pony and trot away again. In his perfect transmigration of their venerated father. aerial poise, Whitfield's eagle eye drank lustre Exact, orderly, and active; dissident, but not disfrom the source of light, and loved to look down on men in assembled myriads; Wesley's falcon warmth within, and yet loving southerly exposures; glance did not sweep so far, but it searched more obliging without effort, and liberal or system; keenly, and marked more minutely, where it serene, contented, and hopeful-if we except the pierced. A master of assemblies, Whitfield was master-spirits, whose type is usually their ownno match for an isolated man; seldom coping with the most of pious Methodists are cast from Wes-

THE CHILD'S DEATH.

I have read a faher's sketch of the last illness plinths and polished stones. Or, taken otherwise, and death of a son, in which he says, that after Whitfield was the bargeman or the wagoner who the death of the child he could not remember brought the timber of the house, and Wesley was having omitted anything which he would wish he the architect who set it up. Whitfield had no patience for ecclesiastical polity, no apitude for struction, and watched as carefully over his patience for ecclesiastical polity, no apriled spatience for ecclesiastical polity and polity apriled spatience for ecclesiastical polity and polity apriled spatience for ecclesiastical poli cieties, and with a king-like craft of ruling, was most at home when presiding over a class, or a low few parents can say this! Happy is the Conference. It was their infelicity that they did father, who, on the removal of a child to the not always work together; it was the happiness world of spirits, is consoled by the assurance that of the age and the furtherance of the gospel that he has done what he could do for the health

A few years since, a young man of fair promises, just entering his profession, became Preface to the Romans, where he describes the being confined to his bed. He saw his friends faith in Christ, that he felt his own heart strangely office again. An acquaintance slept in his apartfrom day to day, and expected soon to be at his warmed; and finding that he trusted in Christ ment, in order to render any service which he alone for salvation "an assurance was given him might require. At a late hour on the fifth or that Christ had taken away his sins, and saved sixth night, the invalid was seized with fatal him from the law of sin and death." And though symptoms. He sent for the minister, who was in his subsequent piety a subtle analyst may de- his father's friend; but though he came, he was tect a trace of that mysticism which was his first too late to administer to the wants of the departreligion, even as to his second religion, Moravianing soul. Hovering on the verge of life, the ual church order—no candid reader will deny for his mother, but his voice was hushed in death poor youth began to leave his farewell message

that "righteousness, peace and joy in the that Ghost" had now become the religion of the Methodist; and for the half century of his ubi"neglected the great salvation." What wonder, would be the great salvation. quitous career his piety retained this truly evan-

spent; and wherever he went, he diffused a porto be instant in prayer; and to watch for souls

VISIONS OF THE DROWNING.

Visions of Admiral Beauford when drowning. his wisdom, his sportive sallies of innocent mirth spective activity of mind which these visions delighted even the young and thoughtless; and develop, is of great interest, considered as an

With the violent but vain attempts to make

was no casual sally, but the system of his From the moment that all exertion had ceased well to earthly fame. And perhaps no English previous sensations—it might be called apathy man, since the days of Bernard Gilpin, has certainly not resignation, for drowning no tonger given so much away. When his income was appeared an evil-I no longer thought of being sixty pounds, and still living on twenty-eight, he pleasurable cast, partaking of that dull but conhad thirty-two to spend. A fourth year raised tented sort of feeling which precedes the sleep his income to a hundred and twenty pounds, and produced by fatigue. Though the senses were OFFICE OVER No. 1 Gernhili. No. 45.

the year 1775, the accountant-general sent him a copy of the excise order for the return of plate:

all description—for thought rose after thought all description-for thought rose after thought with a rapidity of succession that is not probably conceivable by any one who has not himself been in a similar situation. The course of those thoughts I can even now in a great measure retrace—the event which had just taken place -the awkwardness that had produced it-the bustle it must have occasioned, (for I had observed two persons jump from the chains)-the effect it would have on a most affectionate father -the manner in which he would disclose it to the rest of the family; and a thousand other circumstances minutely associated with home, were the first series of reflections that occurred. They then took a wider range-our last cruise, a former voyage and shipwreck, my school, the progress I had made there, and the time I had misspent, and even all my boyish pursuits and adventures. Thus traveling backwards, every past incident of my life seemed to glance across my recollection in retrogade succession; not, however, in mere outlines, as here stated, but the picture, filled up with every minute and colfateral feature; in short, the whole period of my existence seemed to be placed before me in a panoramic review, and each act of it seemed to be accompanied by a consciousness of right or wrong, or by some reflection on its consequences. Indeed, many trifling events which had been long forgotten, then crowded into my imagina-

tion, and with the character of recent familiarity. My feelings while life was returning, were the reverse in every point of those which have been described above. One single but confused idea -a miserable belief that I was drowning-dwelt upon my mind, instead of the multitude of clear and definite ideas which had recently rushed through it; a helpless anxiety, a kind of continuous nightmare seemed to press heavily on every sense, and to prevent the formation of any one

POPULATION OF THE GRAVE.

From extensive calculation it seems the average of human births per second, since the birth of Christ to this time, is about 815; which give about thirty-two thousand millions; and after deducting the present supposed population of the world, (960,000,000,) leaves the number of thirty-one thousand and forty millions that have gone down to the grave; giving death and the grave the victory over the living to the number of thirty thousand and eighty millions. Of this number in the grave, about

9,000,000,000 have died by War. 7,920,000,000 by Famine and Pestilence. 500,000,000 by Martyrdom. 580,000,000 by Intoxicating drink. 13,000,000,000 Natural or otherwise. Thus it will be seen that war and strong drink

have sent nearly one-third of the human race to a premature grave. The calculations upon this subject might be

extended to an almost indefinite length, and perhaps too, with propriety, if thought and meditation would dwell upon them and deduct the morals from each and every avenue. For instance, if strong drink has now had its 580,000,000 of victims, how many more must it have before the moderate drinker will lay his shoulder to the pledge of reform? Suppose but thirty days of intense agony and misery to be the lot of each drunkard's family of five each, what is the amount in the aggregate? Supposé it required even no more than fifty bushels of grain distilled to make a man a drunkard, how long would it last famishing Europe? nay, even the whole universal world? It would amount to fifty-eight millions of barrels of flour.

Suppose again that each drunkard loses or wastes only ten years of his life, at three shillings per day, how many solid globes of gold of the size of our earth would it (\$653,080,000,000) purchase? Make your own calculations, not only upon these supposed cases, but any others of which the subject is susceptible, and the result will astonish you, and perhaps lead to a somewhat different course in life. These estimates are many of them below the reality .-Merchant's Ledger.

THE BENEFITS OF CONFESSION:

OR THE CHARM OF LATIN ON THE SUPER-

The American Protestant relates the following

We were much amused in hearing a gentleman in Philadelphia relate an incident with which he was acquainted. It occurred in a section of that city which has been frequently the scene of riots. A number of Irishmen were carousing one evening, who seemed to have more alcohol than brains in their heads. Reason and law had no control over them. They were exceedingly boisterous and violent in all their movements. The citizens were not only disturbed by their uproarious conduct, but no one knew how long his window or his head would be unbroken. After all effort to quiet these maddened men had failed, one of the police came along. By a very singular mistake, order was soon restored, when both Irishmen and citizens

enjoyed the privilege of sleep during the balance of the night. Such was the state of the Irishmen, that the presence of the officer would have had little influence over them. They were such sons of liberty and independence in a free country, that they would not do so mean a thing as submit to the laws of the country, or to its officers. But one of the Irishmen, the most noisy of the crew, mistook the officer for a priest. Immediately all were hushed. The Irishman ran and fell on his knees before the officer, and begged for absolution. The policeman walked on, and refused absolution. The son of the Emerald Isle prostrated himself again, and offered to pay the priest, if he would only absolve him.

" How much money have you got?" said the officer.

"Twenty-five cents." " Is that all?"

"Yes," said the trembling man.

"No," replied the officer, "I can't do it for

This threw the poor man into an agony of despair, and drew forth a fine specimen of Irish eloquence in the way of begging. Finally, after after much importunity, and many solemn promises respecting his good conduct, the officer performed the work of absolution. The poor man fell upon his knees, while the officer put his hands on the head of the penitent, and in a very impressive and solemn tone repeated, again and again, "hic, hæc, hoc, hæc, hoc," &c. The ceremony being ended, the poor man rose, ex-pressed his gratitude, and suddenly became one the most quiet citizens of Philadelphia .-American Protestant.

The true Christian is the true hero.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1847.

DIVISION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY

We promised last week to refer again to the comments of the Nashville Christian Advocate on our late article respecting the division of the church property. We must do so very briefly, for the very good reason that brother M Ferrin's comments are so absolutely illogical that it would be folly to expatiate upon them. Here they are :-

" Now we would ask the Editor how he came to knowledge of the fact that the Conferences, by a constitutional vote, have resolved not to divide the prop erty? Does he not know that several of the ences refused to vote at all, or if voting in the negative, affirmed at the time that their object was not to withhold the funds, but to prevent division of the church, if possible; and that in case of a division of the church, the property of right should be

And does he not know, that no vote of the An nual Conferences is requisite at all to divide the funds, when such division is expressly for the same purpose as prescribed in the Discipline? No man is so blind as he who voluntarily refuses to see, and nothing will pervert the sight quicker than a love of Our Yankee friends are keen sighted when money is the object of the vision."

Now, the very best refutation we can give these formidable arguments, is to place here in juxtaposition with them the following passage, which constitutes the 6th Restrictive Rule of the Discipline :-

"They shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concera, nor of the Charter Fund, to any other purpose than for the benefit of the traveling, supermerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers their wives, widows, and children. Provided, nevertheless, that upon the concurrent recommendation of three-fourths of all the members of the severa Annual Conferences, who shall be present and vote on such recommendation, then a majority of two thirds of the General Conference succeeding shall suffice to alter any of the above restrictions, excepting the first article; and also, whenever such alte ation or alterations shall have been first recom mended by two-thirds of the General Conference, so soon as three-fourths of the members of all the Ar nual Conferences shall have concurred as aforesaid, such alteration or alterations shall take effect.

Here, then, it is, as clear as language can make it, that an affirmative vote of "three-fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences who shall be present and vote," is requisite for the division of the funds in question. How, then, we ask, in the name of all common sense, can our good friend at Nashville oppose to our assertion that the division has not been authorized, the transparent fallacy that "several of the Conferences refused to vote at all." &c.? The Rule requires that they should vote, in order to authorize the division; that they should vote for it; that a majority of threefourths should vote for it-and yet our brother editor, expressly admitting that "several of the Conference: refused to vote at all." or "voted in the negative." asks us how we "came to a knowledge of the facthat the Conferences, by a constitutional vote, have refused to divide the property?"!! The reason why the Conferences did not vote for it are entirely another matter. The simple question is, whether they have voted for the division.

His second paragraph is still more remarkable. "Does he not know," he asks, "that no vote of the Annual Conferences is requisite at all to divide the funds, when such division is expressly for the same purpose as is prescribed in the Discipline?" We confess our utter inability to answer this argument because we are utterly unable to comprehend it .-We suppose that an appropriation of our Book Concern funds, " for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and children," of another de nomination, would be "expressly for the same pu pose as is prescribed in the Discipline," but would it therefore be constitutional ! Would such appro priation, made to the "True Weslevans," the Protest ant Methodists, or the English Wesleyans, be legal -and if not, how could it be if made to the M. F. Church South? Even were it true that the relations of the latter to the M. E. Church were harmonion. vet this would not affect the matter; the Method ists in Canada and in England are in amicable rela tions with us. The simple question is, whether the M. E. Church South is a separate and distinct body If so, such an appropriation can no more be made without the vote prescribed in the Discipline, than in the case of the Canada church,* or any other in harmonious relations with us.

We repeat, then, the assertion of our former art ele, that the Annual Conferences have refused to the General Conference the power to divide the funds in question. And here we must dismiss the logic of our brother editor at Nashville.

We have long ago expressed a wish that the Sout should have a proportionate amount of the church funds. We have clung to the hope that some such apportionment could be effected, but we confess our hope has declined with every new phase of the controversy. There is not, and has not been, any lega obligation on the M. E. Church to divide with the South the property in question. The obligation, if any, was purely moral :--equitable, but then only the stronger on that account. Yet such an obligation must depend upon contingencies; it must depend on moral considerations, and we are compelled to admit (and we do it with the deepest regret) that the course of the South has thus far tended only to weaken the moral argument for the division. It has violated the Plan of Separation, it has invaded our borders, has wrested from our people their chapels, has fomented public and violent hostilities against our societies about the line, and has pursued a continued course of crimination and vituperation against us. These are some of the reasons assigned why the North should not feel itself morally bound to endow with property which is legally its own its more Southern neighbor. But there is another, and to New England a paramount consideration, viz., the proslavery position of the southern Church. All the sentiments thus far expressed by its assemblies, its organs, and its chief men, on the subject of slavery, directly or indirectly, are against what the North and the whole Christian world considers the interests and rights of the down-trodden millions of human beings within its limits. Disguise it as we may, the whole moral bearing of the M. E. Church South is proslavery. Considering the reasons of its secession, and its subsequent proceedings, the Christian world does and must recognize it as a great ecclesiastical fortification around that greatest enormity in Christendom-American slavery. We have looked anxious ly, but in vain, to see some declaration, protestation, or even mere indication, that might qualify its disas trous influence in this respect-which might say to the hundreds of thousands within it, and to the mil-

* In the Canada case, it was considered by the General Conference, if we are not mistaken, impracticable to divide the property, even with the required vote of the Annual Con The Restrictive Rule was considered to apply only to new applications of the funds within the M. E. Church, and not to other bodies, there being no power for the latter whatsoever. The laws which affect the joint tenure of property were discussed by Doctor Emory, and he succeeded in convincing the Conference that it could not thus divide its funds. Hence the present plan of selling the Canadian church book at cost was adopted as a substitute. This is an important point, not sufficiently discussed in the later disputes on the

tion of slavery, it would, nevertheless, vindicate the rights of God's oppressed ones, and exert itself, however prudently, yet directly and perseveringly, for the extinction of slavery. The Southern M. E. Church must do this, in some form, or else be rejected by God and cast out from the communion of Protestant Christendom. It has not done so. It retains, indeed, our form of Discipline, but the references in it to slavery are a dead and detested letter, and will, most probably, be thrown away, at the first convenient oppor tunity. Thousands among us will feel that what otherwise might be a moral obligation for the division of the church property is nullified by this consideration. They will feel themselves forbidden of God and men to endow a great ecclesiastical orcivilized world cries out. It is yet within the power of the South to qualify its position, and vindicate its moral claim (for such alone we contend it has had) to the funds in question. But if it does not, so far as our feeble voice can reach it, we admonish it that there are men in the North who will cut off their

There is but one way, that we can perceive, by which this whole difficulty can be adjusted, under present circumstances, viz., to abandon the dividends the crow flies. It was in the stillness of a magnifia reduction of its prices, and, as in the case of Canada, let the South have our books at cost. They its spires and turrets, tipped with silver, and the if they should establish one for themselves in the Scott's familiar couplet, South, for no such establishment can be conducted advantageously beyond Mason and Dixon's line. Meanwhile this course will suppress the charge of Nor was the scene marred by the glarish light of cupidity made against the North by Southern day, as it proved on the following morning. The editors, for there will remain no pecuniary advan- residences of the upper class appeared to be scattage to the Conferences. But we shall say more tered in every direction, and not accumulated upon on this point hereafter.

with their own hands on the altar of slavery.

ITALY.

THE LATE NEWS-HER PROSPECTS.

The news by the Caledonia confirms our late preretti were unfounded.

last accounts announce the abdication of the Duke and good taste of the builders. of Lucca in favor of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.— I was present at the opening of the Conference A commercial Congress is about to assemble at and a few glances at that large body, with which Turin, for the purpose of organizing an Italian cus- had proposed to connect myself, served to confirm toms league, which Naples had refused to join. The my favorable prepossessions. There was much in Piedmontese Gazette of the 11th inst. announces a the cordiality and frankness of these fellow laborers, change in the Sardinian ministry, the liberals having to remind one of our Savior's words, " All ye are

the liberalists fails, they will turn their ardor against ones to obtrude themselves upon you, with their pareach other. We wish it could be otherwise, but ronizing airs and studied condescension, and yet, so we predict that no effectual amelioration of Italy can far as I can see, there is no lack of the deference take place without a revolution in its religion, and due to age or exalted worth. Perhaps a reason for years. The moral temperament of the people must e changed before they can be capable of self-gov-disparity than is observable in other fields of labor. government, and their religion must be radically changed before their morale can improve-generations will be necessary for the process. All, there is composed chiefly of villagers. Much of the town fore, is doubtful in respect to Italy. It is a terrible is included in other charges, Sodies circuit trenching truth in history, that no nation has ever yet had a resurrection-no people, having reached its acme, and afterwards fallen into decay, has effectively risen again. Other races may intervene and raise up new nationalities, bearing the same geographical names Asbury, in 1810, first met a few sons in the gospel. and limits: but a people thoroughly demoralized, after attaining a high civilization, must perish, according to all history, unless Christianity can work radically its renovation. Our subsequent news from Itaty may be expected to be interesting, but chiefly as a narrative of struggles and failures in its projects of improvement. No sovereign of Europe will have more uncontrollable embarrassments than the Pope, during the next twelve months, and it is quite probable that Italy will now whirl off from the checks which have heretofore restrained her, into the same vortex of political anarchy to which popery has reduced Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and the republics of South America.

ROMAN PAGEANTRY. The Papists have not often attempted to make an line of light ran along the columns. Some delay four handsome white horses. The procession moved up Main Street toward St. Louis' Church, and cast upon the clouds a glaring light, which must have been visible for many miles."

SWITZERLAND.

are contradictory. At one time it seems that actual told that in one of the early love feasts, in Lyons, a civil war is about to break out, whilst the next indi- brave old man rose and said, " But for the Methodists. cations are more pacific. According to the calcula- I should not have been here. I had always hated tions of the reformers, the Sonderbund has only them, but when they came into my father's neighbor 31,823 men and 119 guns, to oppose to 96,993 men | hood to turn the world upside down, I begged for the and 278 guns. The latest advices represent civil portion of goods that would fall to me, and emigrated. war as imminent. It was even reported in Paris, I came to this spot when it was a frontier post, and that hostilities had actually commenced, that the penetrating the woods, began to build, as I supposed, report of firing was heard in the direction of Geneva five miles from any place, but one Sunday morning on the 14th instant. The reformers elected their rep- before my cabin was fairly enclosed, two men resentatives in Berne, by 322 votes against 206. crossed my path, and asked me to go to meeting

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM WESTERN NEW YORK.

BY A NEW ENGLANDER.

Scenery-Genesee Conference - Lyons-Methodism there Father Cole.

At a considerable elevation, about midway be tween Painted Post and Lyons, the seat of the Genesce Conference in 1846, stands Ovid, the half-shire town of Seneca county. From this point we look forth upon one of the finest landscapes imaginable. This county, which is regarded as the ne plus ultra ganization in favor of a crime at which the whole of fine soils, and princely farms, revealed to our delighted eyes, almost every nook and corner of its territory. On either hand lay the bright waters of Lakes Cayuga, and Seneca, with their unbroken fringe of emerald, and belts of charming villages and country seats. Geneva, distance some 20 miles, seemed to be within a half hour's sail. But my eye right hand rather than voluntarily give one cent towards cementing the bonds of the slave, by the snow white speck in the horizon, resting upon the endowment of a pro-slavery church. If the law sombre highlands that intercepted the view of the of the land should wrest the property from them, they great Lake on the north. This was Lyons; and I will let it do so, but they cannot voluntarily place it was told, that in the more primitive and palmy days of Quarterly Meetings, even females deemed it a privilege to traverse, on foot, the whole intervening distance, which could not be less than 30 miles, as of the Book Concern—apply its entire resources to cent night that we approached that beautiful village, will then share as well as the North in the real advantages of the institution, and better than they would tage upon a series of natural terraces, I thought of

" If thou wouldst view Melrose aright, Go visit it by pale mounlight.'

a single street, as in Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, and other charming villages of Western New York. In Lyons it might puzzle one sorely to find out the aristocratic quarter.

Its gardens and miniature forests of fruit and ornamental trees constitute another interesting feature of this lovely place. At this season of the year, it is diction that Austria would compromise with the literally a wilderness of sweets. The eye meets, at anon. Pope, explain away her interference at Ferrara, and every turn, a profusion of almost every kind that is thus take away the provocation she was giving for either pleasant to the eye or good for food. The a great liberal combination in Italy. The follow- collector's books show that in a single month 10,000 ing is the news in brief:—The Austrians gave up barrels of apples were shipped from this point; and Ferrara, on the 3d ult., to the pontifical troops. The I have seen in one garden grapes, mostly of tropical guard houses of the town were surrendered by the varieties, sufficient, one would think, to freight a Austrian troops to the national guard. Rome con- boat. Lyons, with a population of 2000, boasts six tinues perfectly quiet. The election of the officers churches, which are distributed among the Presby f the national guard was proceeding without excitement. The fears of the retirement of Cardinal Fer-Methodists, and German Lutheraus. The other The accounts respecting the insurgents in the public buildings are a Court-house, and a Union two Sicilies are still contradictory. In Lucca the are, with one or two exceptions, beautiful for situa liberty of the press has been declared, but with such tion, and good specimens of architecture. Our own restrictions as to reduce the right to nothing. The church, in particular, is a monument of the sagacity

Now that the foreign consideration which united there are none. There are no self-constituted greater there are none. the good fellowship that reigns here, may be found in the fact that our appointments present far less

At the Conference I was "re-admitted," and stationed at Lyons. Our church here, of 250 members, upon us on the north, and Alloway on the south .-An interest, not merely local, attaches to the history of Methodism in this place. Lyons is the cradle of the Genesee Conference, for it was here that Bishop to organize that body. The Court-house, which was the scene of these deliberations, is still standing, and held in such veneration, that I can myself witness to the fact, that a couple of splinters from one of its oaken beams, sold, after being fashioned into rude caues, for \$30,00 each. Lyons was again the seat of the Conference, in 1812, 1815, 1840, and as we have

seen, in 1846. But in the history of this individual church, we have a type of pioneer Methodism the world over. Ex uno disce omnes. The epoch of the first settlement of the town, is 1798, when Mr. Van Wickle moved i from New Jersey, with a company of 40 persons and in the course of the year following, the Rev John Cole, a local preacher, emigrated from Balti more Co., Md., and "set up" preaching in a log cabin, his own handiwork. To him, then, accord ing to an obituary from the pen of the Hon. Myron impression in this country by the usual trumpery of Holley, belonged the distinction of being the first their European displays. The shrewd practical sense preacher of the gospel within the limits of the pre of the American people would hardly sympathize sent county of Wayne, and it is no less clear that with such trickery, and the Jesuits are too sagacious ours was the first church planted within the same not to perceive it. They are beginning, however, to limits. Since we, then, for once were not the "intry the experiment. The pompous ceremonies, some terlopers," I naturally enough, but vainly, looked for time since, at the dedication of the Cathedral in Cin- some abatement of the pretensions set up in certain cinnati, and the frequent processions of Catholic quarters. Father Cole, then, had set himself down Benevolent and Temperance Societies in our streets, in the heart of a primeval forest, whose native sons displaying on their banners the symbols of their many times outnumbered their white neighbors, and faith, are evidences of a policy, in this respect, which is guided by secret and sacerdotal hands. The following is a specimen of this management on a rather sociate Arcadian simplicity and Spartan virtue. By ostentations scale. We quote from the Buffalo Com- many, the pioneer is looked at only through the mercial:-"Ateight o'clock last evening, a large num- spectacles of romance, as in the pictured pages of ber of our fellow citizens assembled for the purpose of receiving Bishop Timon, and the three Bishops of the primitive settlers, as a class. Many of them of the same church, who are expected to assist in are nature's noblemen, and our country's benefactors, the ceremony of his installation, to-morrow morning, but it is also certain that the wild, uncurbed life of at the Church of St. Louis. They formed into lines the back-woods always attracts more or less of the on each side of Main street, extending from Exchange in the middle of the block above Seneca, serve the double purpose of affording an insight in-Each man were a white scarf, and was provided with to the character of the primitive settlers, and the a flambeau. At a signal given by the Marshal, a workings among them of "Christianity in Earnest." The first intimation father Cole had, that his labors occurred before the appearance of the parties expected. The Bishop was in a carriage drawn by of an old, but by no means an uncommon offender. who had occasionally stopped to look in upon the meetings as he passed that way, in holy time, with his bag of game. One Sunday morning, however, a neighbor passed his cabin, and to his great surprise, saw the rifle resting untouched, and the old man pouring intently over an open volume. "What," said the visitor, "have you got the Bible there?"-No. not the Bible," was the honest reply, "but the Accounts by the steamer, respecting Switzerland, Dutch prayer book-just as good." I have also been

with them. 'Meeting,' said I, 'what meeting?' and to my utter consternation, I learned that Lyons was included in a circuit, and there was Methodist

all know, was my happy conversion."

brothers were made to feel the force of her appeal, under the Russian Government. of some of the force of the special of the force of the special of the first special of the Royal Social of the Royal Office o directions. Among the subjects of that revival was ety of Icelandic Literature in Copenhagen, was deone, who for near 40 years has been a member of and others "mocked." Of the latter class was a opposite the Methodist meeting house. Sometimes works. The destruction of this library recals to house on fire?" "Yes," said the good deacon, penhagen, by the English, in 1807. whose heart was always with us, " and a great conflagration it was, for the Universalism of your friends Dr. -, and Mr. -, took fire, and was all consamed." Both those gentlemen experienced religion on the evening referred to, and the latter is ism, by the way, has been unfortunate here. Its earliest apostle, after a brilliant career of some weeks, was found one night so inebriated and abusive, that version of the story as it was told to me.

Albany district, at the time when the latter emareth, where he enjoyed a reputation of sanctity and braced nearly all the territory now claimed by the Talmudic love. His birth-place was Jerusalem, and Troy, Black River, Oneida, and Genesee Confer- his lineage is said to be traceable for ten centuries ences. The first circuit preacher visited the place through a long Levitical ancestry. at the instance of Judge Dorsley, an honored name is the church of Lyons. For more than 20 years this worthy man, an emigrant from Maryland, sustained to the infant society, the triple relation of steward, class-leader, and exhorter. The Lyons circuit, when mer Court, to refer it to the Court of Directors to reorganized in 1806, stretched nearly across Western New York. Among her numerous offspring may be nual payment to the temple of Juggernaut, having reconed those delightful stations, Canandaigna, Pen especial reference to their own despatch to the Ben Yan, Vienna, Geneva, and others. Of Geneva, more gal Government of February 20, 1833. The Rev.

LETTER FROM MAINE.

Family School-Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott-Teacher's In-

State, is one of the most pleasant and thriving vil- in the catalogue of human offences which Krishna ages in Maine. It is rapidly increasing in business is not admired for having committed." No one and population, and destined at no very distant day could show that any pledge was ever given on the conto challenge an honorable rivalry with some of our quest of Cuttack, which required the continuance of river towns, now its superiors in wealth and com- the payment in question; and manifestly those who merce, as they are in natural and artificial ad- were despatched, as mere ministerial agents, to

ingly impressed with the above conviction. The Roy, when this question was before the King in seil rich and productive, the climate salubrious, the Council, said to him, (Mr. Poynter.) "It is your own water excellent and abundant, the scenery romantic, Government alone who have prevented India from all combine to mark it as a spot specially favored becoming a Christian country long ago." by Providence, and give it attractions which cannot Mr. Lewis seconded the motion. fail to be felt and appreciated by all those who are susceptible of chastened and refined emotions.

Passing by its churches, schools, Academy, &c., and Sir James Law Lushington, the Court divided, would direct attention for a moment to the private when there appeared for the motion, four: against Literary Institution under the care of Rev. Samuel it, forty. P. Abbott, and his excellent lady. This is pre-em-

Rev. gentlemen who have written so extensively and ites form about one-twentieth part of the population so well on the subject of religious education, fami- of Tunis, and their condition is wretched in the exly government, &c., and who are at the head of sim- treme. ilar schools in New York city, and in Norwich, Conn. It is delightful to witness the order, decorum, and chastened social familiarity observable between the subjects of it. Quietness is a prominent characteristic in the governing process. A happier set of lads I have never seen than were assembled around their family board. There is but one vacation in their school during the year, and that is for six weeks from the 1st of May. The expense for each pupil. besides travelling expenses and classical books, is \$150 per year of 46 weeks-a sum that no parent who can possibly afford it should hesitate for a moment to pay, especially if the temporal and spiritual welfare of his son is a paramount object of regard.

I should add that Mr. A. is a present unable to ac commodate any more, having been obliged already to refuse several applicants for admission. I believe, however, he keeps a list of applications, and accom-

modates them in their turn as fast as practicable. The Teacher's Institute for Franklin Co. being i ession, I availed myself of the opportunity of listening to a most instructive and entertaining lecture in the evening from Mr. Fowle, who three weeks since was superintending a similar association at Wiscasset. He gave a history of the origin of Teachers' Institutes, their design and adaptation to educational improvement, gratifying results of which were already perceptible. His lecture was marked by a strong moral and religious tone and could not have failed to inspire cheering hopes in regard to the elevation of our schools in this State. I understood there were about 90 male, and 70 female teachers in attendance, the members of the Board of Education for that county having exhibited a most commendable zeal in rallying as extensive a gathering as practicable. It could but be obvious even to a superficial observer, that such a protracted meeting

of teachers for mutual improvement must be productive of the most happy and gratifying consequences. Finally, it is calculated that a railroad will soon connect Farmington with the tide waters of the Kennebec. The convenience, the business, the interests of the people in that county demand this, and the demand will be heeded. About two or three years hence, and the merchant and farmer, it is confidently expected, will be able to ride in a railroad car from Farmington to Boston, in a little more time than it now takes to go from Farmington to Augusta by stage. When this desired project shall be consummated the Sandy River valley will hardly be second to the Kennebec in point of attractiveness for all the don Morning Herald ascribes the apostacies to Ropurposes of agriculture, enterprise, and commerce, which now so justly distinguish the citizens of this England, to the Literature of England, embodying growing and happy State. Success, then, to Farming- the proselyting element. The writer says :ton, to Franklin County. May intellectual, moral, and religious improvement keep pace with its enterprize and general prosperity.

Bath, Nov. 1, 1847.

LITERARY ITEMS.

SCHMIDT.-By the foreign news, we learn the preaching every fortnight. It was useless to con- death of the celebrated oriental scholar, Herr Edinburgh Review, and Mr. Mocauley, have lent no. tend with my fate. I went, and the result, as you Schmidt, at the age of sixty-eight. This gentleman is more particularly known throughout Europe for At a somewhat later period, (in 1810, I think,) his labors in the Mongolian and Tibetan languages God was pleased to visit Lyons and its vicinity, with and literature, having published grammars and dica most gracious revival, and to the honor of the sex, tionaries of both those tongues; also German transwhich seems always to have been most susceptible lations of the works of the Mongolian historian of the attractions of the Cross, it must be recorded, Ssanang-Ssetsen-Chungtaiji, and a Tibetan translathat the instrument in this work was a maiden of tion of the Bible, which is said to have contributed about sixteen years, who had recently been con- greatly to the propagation of Christianity in Tibet. verted at a camp-moeting. First her parents and This distinguished crientalist held many high offices

Genesee Conference. But some were "amazed," The loss is distressing, inasmuch as the library con stroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of Sept. learned Judge, whose misfortune it was to live nearly merous collection of single copies of Icelandic tained more than 2000 unpublished MSS., and a nu the "noise" greatly shocked him, and one morning mind that of the Arna-Magican Institution, composed he called out to his neighbor, Deacon G-, "What of more than 40,000 Icelandic manuscripts, which was the matter over the way, last night? Was the was burnt during the famous bombardment of Co-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN ROME. -- Advices from also a member of the Genesee Conference. That Rome state that an interesting ceremony took place in that city a short time ago, namely, the installation of a Jewish Chief Rabbi. It should be observed that the Jews of the Ghetto, since the death of their his own flock volunteered to help him out of the village on a piece of a fence. This is a very charitable been allowed to appoint a pontiff in succession. The person elected is named Israel Kassan, who was Lyons was first included in the Seneca circuit, and summoned there from the borders of Lake Gennes-

JUGGERNAUT .- At a meeting of the court of proprietors of the East India Company, Mr. Poynter renewed the motion which he made at the Midsum view the arguments for the continuance of the an-C. Lacey, a missionary, in describing the festival held in June and July, 1846, stated that, on the day of showing the idols, 180,000 persons surrounded the car; the deaths from cholera were enormous. Mr. Lacey referred also to the disgusting ceremonies of the festival, and added, "But it is not lewdness only that is commended and encouraged: every The town of Farmington, in Franklin Co., in this kind of vice is applauded. There are few crime seize that province, had a very different work to do In a recent visit to this village I have been increas- from setting up heathenism for ever. Rammohun

> After some observations from Mr. Sullivan, the Chairman, Mr. Poynter, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Thompson,

P. Abbott, and his excellent lady.

JEWS IN TUNIS.—M. Albert Conen, who latery visited Algeria for the purpose of devising means of improving the condition of the Israelites, arrived in versions to Rome, from the ranks of the high Church the pupils are mainly from this State, though Tunis, and had an interview with the Bey, to whom several are from Mass., N. Y., and other States.

Tunns, and had an interview with the bey, to whole several are from Mass., N. Y., and other States.

Tunns, and had an interview with the bey, to whole the was presented by the French Consul-General.

The facility with which M. Cohen speaks Arabic, them on the opposite side of the street, under the enabled him to converse a long time with the Bey, roof of his late venerated father. They are all in-relative to the object of his mission, and to impress structed in such branches of science as their parents him with an idea of its beneficial object. The Bey prescribe, their morals strictly guarded, and their replied to M. Cohen-"With the assistance of God, health and comfort cared for with parental solic-Israelites of my kingdom. It is my sincere wish that Both Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are, I conceive, hap- they may be placed on the same footing as their copily qualified for their laborious and responsible vo- religionists of France. In the meantime I give you cation. He is a younger brother of the two or three full power to act as you think proper." The Israel-

DR. WISEMAN'S APPOINTMENT.—There is reason to believe that the Papal authorities are laying plans Principal and pupils, the governing power, and the for such a consolidation and extension of their sysrem in England, as recent occurrences and existing indications certainly give them ground to anticipate. It is not for nothing that Dr. Wiseman has been for so many weeks at Rome, and that now he has, instantly on his return, been appointed to take (at least temporary) episcopal superintendence of the London District, in place of Dr. Griffiths, lately deceased. Rumor confidently affirms that it is contemplated to establish in this country a regularly organized Romish hierarchy, with Dr. Wiseman at its head, as Archbishop of Westminster." The London Tablet refers to this rumor with a caution which shows that it is a delicate subject, and that the writer probably knows a little more than he deems it discreet to publish. He drops a measure of his reserve, however, as he proceeds, and we are told, "The appointment of Dr. Wiseman is not to be taken singly.

"In placing Dr. Wiseman amongst us, his Holiness has evidently in view a change of system-new measures that have special reference to the altered circumstances of the times-measures by which not merely religion will be advanced and promoted, but, if we might hazard a conjecture, very probably the position of all classes of the clergy may be improved also." The London Tablet then anticipates, as respects the London Districts, "a restoration of the Canon Law, and a more prominent position and increased activity given to the religious orders "-for. adds our contemporary, though "thank God, we are not destitute of nuns, of monks, friars, Jesuits, and other religious orders, there is not a House in the Dis trict." One Jesuit House, however, " is in course of erection," and now, doubtless, many more may be looked for Let us add to the materials for considera tion which we here lay before our Protestant readers, the significant fact that the first intimation which the general public received of Dr. Wiseman's arrival from Rome, was through an announcement in the Court Circular that he had an interview with Lord John Russell, at the noble Premier's official residence in Downing street. How far that interview may have had reference to the matters we have now adverted to, we can, of course, have no knowledge, whatever we may conjecture or deem probable.

CAUSES OF APOSTACIES IN ENGLAND.—The Loumanism which have taken place so numerously in The literature of the last ten years has done fa

more than the preaching or the ritualism. A whole regiment of writers, Whig, Tory, and Radical, have combined to malign every thing Protestant, and to extol every thing Popish. Miss Strickland has made angels of all our Popish Queens, and almost demons Thanksgiving the 25th inst.—no other date thus far. of all our Protestant ones. Mr. Tytler has done his

best to whitewash Mary of Scotland, and to blacken the fame of the Scottish Reformers. Mr. Maitland has done the like service for the English ones. The small aid; and Mr. Burns, with his series of pretty little novels, has taught our young people that the Reformation was a judgment from God; the death of Edward VI., a providential deliverance; and the glorious Revolution a mere rebellion!

The Rev. E. Noyes, and Rev. JOANATHAN WOOD. MAN, were appointed by the late Convention of Free Will Baptists, to represent them in England, in reciprocation of the delegation of Dr. Burns and Mr Goadby from England.

We are indebted to Col. Hatch for early copies of the foreign papers. We owe the Col. many ob ligations, as does the Boston press generally. He has removed his office to No. 4 Rail Road Exchange Tremont street, where we wish him much success

Church, Hartford, Conn., the Rev. George Burgess. D. D. was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Maine. Gardiner is to be the future residence of Bishop Burgess.

Consecration .- On Sunday week, in Christ

THE EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS, it is stated

re about to establish a Mission at San Francisco

California. The Rev. Mr. Leavenworth, who went

out with the New York volunteers, is to be the first missionary. We ought to have one there ourselves We hope our correspondent in Western New

much obliged to him

York will not forget his promise. We are very

A Conversion.-The editor of the Nashville Ch. Adv., in writing from the Louisville Conference at Glasgow, Ky., says that "the Rev. Dr. McCallen, fornerly a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was presented to the Conference as wishing to become a minister in our Church. He was received according to the prescribed forms of our Discipline. He is a gentleman of fine talents, and excellent haracter. After a fair, candid, and full examination of the subject, he renounces the doctrine of the accession,' as held by the Episcopal Church.' 'his is rather a novel course respecting "the succession;" most gentlemen of the profession who change their faith lately, are marvellously driven by harassing scruples in the opposite direction; they rush with the zeal of martyrs from the humbler hurches where God willingly converted their souls. and afterwards providentially placed them as his ministers, into the easy functions and fat benefices of the rich but true church, thus periling their souls even, for the tremendously important doctrine of "the encession." There are many simple minds (alas for their want of acuteness,) which stupidly wonder why their insupportable scruples never lead them to seek the succession " in other quarters, where all orelatists acknowledge it to exist truly. There are, or instance, the poor but devout and self-sacrificing Moravians, who have Episcopal ordination, and are admitted by all Episcopal authorities to be in "the succession," and yet, none of these conscientions gentlemen are ever found resorting to this excellent little branch of the apostolic church, for the repose of their disturbed consciences.

clergy, that no one marvels at any addition to their number. The same tree is likely to bear the same fruit in this country. Rev. Mr. Allen, an Episcopalian elergyman of Philadelphia, and Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Pennsylvania, has joined the Romish Church. His lady and five children were received into the church next day after himself, and all seven were confirmed by Bishop Kenrick, on the 22d inst. Professor Allen was for many years President of Newark College,

CAPITAL PUNISHMETN .- The government of the little republic of San Marino, in Italy, is imitating the example of its neighbor, Tuscany. It has appointed a commission charged with the elaboration f the project of a new penal code, suppressing the enalty of death, and substituting therefor other enalties. In Tuscany the abolition of capital punhment has been already acted upon. As long ago is last August, the grand Duke appointed the commision, with instructions to suppress entirely the death enalty, and to replace it by solitary confinement and hard labor. The experiment on this small scale may show somewhat the tendencies of such

Editor's Cable.

GEORGIA Scenes .- This is one of the most humor ous books produced this side the Atlantic. It is the production of a distinguished Methodist preacher of the South, but was written while he was a member of the Bar in the State where he locates his "scenes." Since his entrance upon the Christian ministry, he has declined to revise the work. We regret his scrupulosity in this respect, for by a revision maby offensive phrases might be omitted, and as the book will live on, despite the wishes of the author, ne should endeavor to render its influence as little pernicious as possible. These scenes are evidently rue to life, and as such are worth reading. Their bealthful humor is exhilarating enough to cure the dyspepsia. Harper, New York; Binney, Otherman Co., 1 Cornhill.

JAMES FRENCH, 78 Washington St., has issued a very elegant little volume, entitled "Zion," from the pen of Rev. T. A. Taylor. It is an interesting and able discussion of the nature, privileges, helps, and instrumentalities of the church.

CARTER, New York, has published a very enteraining volume, entitled the " Martyrs and Covenanters of Scotland." It abounds in thrilling narratives of the trials of the Scotch Reformers, and later confessors of Christ. Binney, Otheman & Co., 1 Corn-

THE YOUNG AMERICAN.—Mr. Light has sent us his fifth No. It is full of entertaining and profitable reading. A fine piece of poetry, by the editor, is worth the whole subscription price. 3 Cornhill,

THE LADIES' Book, for November, has reached us. It is embellished by several fine engravings, and ontains articles from Miss Leslie, Mrs. Hall, Willis, oe, and Arthur. The article by the editor of Zion's lerald is marred wofully by errata—a fatality which eems inexorably to attend him. Godey, 113 Chesut St., Philadelphia.

The CHRISTIAN the following inte I. Madame Gu II. Decline of III. Evelyn's L. IV. Abolition o V. Edwards and VI. Germany, VII. Torrey's T VIII. Bushnell Notices of re \$4 per annum. 1

THE LADIES' R. the best numbers The editor promis the ensuing volum contributions. We England will foreg volume. Binney, The LITTLE PLA

It is a beautiful a children. \$1 per Washington street, . A RELIC OF THE most interesting litt particular account

of all the America seas, and carried the Revolutionary able, from the fact t vessels captured, v given. The volum the several cruises mand of the famou document, this little It is the Journal o port, Mass., who wa during the Revolut beat faster, as it rea of our fathers for th & Co., 1 Cornhill. I

first Catalogue of thi ry. It is altogether l brethren who have c termined to place it, of our maturest Aca summary of students

Classical Depart

SPRINGFIELD ACA

English, Advance Primary Departm Spring Term,

Summer Term,

Fall Term. The Faculty is com Rev. Harvey C. W the Classics, Natural a Mr. George M. Stee

ematics. Miss Jane Johnston French, German, and Miss Mary E. Whit and Algebra, and Assis Miss Caroline Chan

English Branches. Mr. David G. Peabo summer and fall terms Mr. Thomas A. Cu

E. Adams Knight, and Physiology.

Mr. Damon Y. Kilgo

For the H

MAINE WESL The examination of

The Examining Cor were present, take gre The exercises, the men of the ordinary reviewing for this o teresting on this accordanced the committee of the school. The well. Their promptne with the branches in were highly creditate their teachers. The an appearance of the school. The mode o inary is well calculate tigation, and to lead self-reliance.

The present term tendance, the most of of preparation for the attention is given, at t teachers for their wo tion in the country w tion is more thorou tee were highly plea tion of the Seminar the school to the pat the school to the pate clusion, the committee the friends of the it well-doing. A few h creasing the library, would greatly promo nary. An additional It is hoped that ere leficient for this purpose. In behalf of the Augusta Out 200 Augusta, Oct. 28:

REV. THOM

In calling attentic stands at the head of much to record his of Death is the comm canded. But character commendable or other qualities. Though the it is due to the right of their virtues be a Brother Gile was Brother Gile was
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THAN WOOD. ntion of Free land, in reciprns and Mr.

arly copies of ol. many obenerally. He ad Exchange, nuch success.

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s, it is stated, San Francisco, orth, who went to be the first here ourselves .

Western New We are very

e Nashville Ch Conference at r. McCallen, for iscopal Church. s wishing to bele was received our Discipline. and excellent full examination doctrine of the scopal Church." ecting "the sucprofession who lously driven by direction; they om the humbler erted their souls, ced them as his and fat benefices eriling their souls

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land, says the New een so many per of the high Church ny addition to their y to bear the same llen, an Episcopaland Professor of ty of Pennsylvania, His-lady and five e church next day vere confirmed by t: Professor Allen of Newark College,

government of the n Italy, is imitating uscany. It has apwith the elaboration ode, suppressing the lition of capital punupon. As long ago ppointed the commisss entirely the death solitary confinement nt on this small scale tendencies of such

Table.

ne of the most humorhe Atlantic. It is the Methodist preacher of iile he was a member locates his "scenes." Christian ministry, he ork. We regret his for by a revision mae omitted, and as the wishes of the author, its influence as little scenes are evidently worth reading. Their ng enough to cure the ork; Binney, Otheman

entitled "Zion," from r. It is an interesting dure, privileges, helps, hurch. ublished a very enter-

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Martyrs and Covenants in thrilling narratives eformers, and later con-Otheman & Co., 1 Corn-

-Mr. Light has sent us itertaining and profitable poetry, by the editor, is tion price. 3 Cornhill,

November, has reached us. ral fine engravings, and

Leslie, Mrs. Hall, Willis, ele by the editor of Zion's y errata-a fatality which him. Godey, 113 Ches-

The CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for November, contains the following interesting list of articles :-I. Madame Guyon. II. Decline of Interest in Critical Theology. III. Evelyn's Life of Mrs. Godotphin. IV. Abolition of Capital Punishment. V. Edwards and the Revivalists. VI. Germany, Religious and Political. VII. Torrey's Translation of Neander. VIII. Bushnell on Christian Nurture. Notices of recent publications-Intelligence. \$4 per annum. Boston, Crosby. THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for November, is one of the best numbers of that fine monthly yet issued .-The editor promises still greater improvement in the ensuing volume, both in the embellishments and contributions. We hope none of his readers in New

volume. Binney, Otheman & Co., 1 Cornhill, Bos-The LYTTLE PLAYMATE has reached its third No. It is a beautiful and most entertaining monthly for children. \$1 per annum. Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington street, Boston.

England will forego the pleasure of reading the next

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION, is the title of a most interesting little volume, containing a full and particular account of the sufferings and privations of all the American prisoners captured on the high seas, and carried into Plymouth, England, during the Revolutionary war. It will be particularly valu able, from the fact that the names of all prisoners and vessels captured, with the fate of the former, are given. The volume includes, also, an account of the several cruises of the squadron under the command of the famous Paul Jones. As a historical document, this little volume is of great importance. h is the Journal of Charles Herbert, of Newburyport, Mass., who was taken prisoner by the British uring the Revolutionary war. Many a heart will heat faster, as it reads this record of the sufferings of our fathers for their country. Binney, Otheman, & Co., 1 Cornhill, Boston.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY .- We have received the first Catalogue of this young but prosperous Semin-It is altogether honorable to the Institution. The brethren who have charge of the Academy seem deermined to place it, even in its infancy, by the side of our maturest Academies. The following is the summary of students :-

Females,	145
	-
Total,	261
Classical Department,	55
English, Advanced Department,	181
Primary Department,	25
Whole number,	261
RECAPITULATION.	
Spring Term,	80
Summer Term,	37
Fall Term,	225
Aggregate,	342
The Faculty is composed as follows :-	

Rev. Harvey C. Wood, Principal, and Teacher of te Classics, Natural and Intellectual Sciences. Mr. George M. Steele, Teacher of Latin and Math-

Miss Jane Johnston, Preceptress, and Teacher French, German, and the Ornamental Branches. Miss Mary E. White, Teacher of Spanish, Italian, and Algebra, and Assistant in Natural Science. Miss Caroline Chandler, Assistant Teacher of the

summer and fall terms. omas A. Cutler, Teacher of Instrumental

E. Adams Knight, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy

and Physiology. Mr. Damon Y. Kilgore, Teacher of Penmanship.

For the Herald and Journal.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The examination of the classes in this Institution place on the 15th inst. he Examining Committee, nearly all of whom e present, take great pleasure in saying that the amination was highly satisfactory.
The exercises, though designed as only a speci-

of the ordinary recitations, without any special ving for this occasion, was only the mo esting on this account, as a fairer opportunity was used the committee to judge of the proficiency school. The classes acquitted themselves Their promptness and thorough acquaintance th the branches in which they were examined, are highly creditable, both to themselves and to eir leachers. The exercises were charactized by appearance of thoroughness, and a lively interest, re have seldomed seen equalled in any other The mode of recitation adopted at the Semary is well calculated to awaken a spirit of invesation, and to lead the student to promptness and

The present term has thus far been a prosperous A good number of students have been in atce, the most of whom seemed to be in a course preparation for the business of teaching. Special ention is given, at the Seminary, to the training of achers for their work : and we know of no instituin the country where this department of instrucroughly attended to. The commitee were highly pleased with the prosperous condi-on of the Seminary, and very cordially commend e school to the patronage of the public. In conusion, the committee would express the hope that he friends of the institution will not be weary in well-doing. A few hundred dollars expended in inreasing the library, and philosophical apparatus, would greatly promote the usefulness of the Semitional teacher is also greatly needed. shoped that ere long a fund may be secured suf-

In behalf of the Examining Committee, Augusta, Oct. 28: S. ALLEN, Chairman.

For the Herald and Journal.

REV. THOMAS W. GILE, GONE,

in calling attention to the brother whose name stands at the head of this paper, our object is not so much to record his death, as the manner of his life. eath is the common lot of man, and cannot be evaded. But character is contingent, and, therefore, commendable or otherwise, according to its peculiar qualities. Though the reward of virtue is with God, is due to the righteous dead, that the recollection their virtues be affectionately cherished.

Brother Gile was a good man. He commenced Christian career in the town of Bradford, in this State, when about eighteen years of age. Having lasted that the "Lord is good," he united with the gregational Church, in which he maintained a repectable standing for several years, when, for reasons actory to himself, he became a member of the ethodist Episcopal Church, and afterward a local eacher. In 1834; he was admitted on trial in the New England Conference, in fraternal connection with which he was stationed at Dighton, Haverhill.
Truro, Glastenbury, Chatham, Belchertown, and
Three Rivers, Belchertown and Ware village,
Wales, Westfield, (West Parish,) Athol and Dana, Charlton, and finally, at Lunenburg, where he honorably finished his course amid the smiles of God, and the lears of an affectionate people, Oct. 7, 1847, at the age of forty-nine years.

Brother Gile was a man of strong common sense, were few subjects of public interest which he had not

his administration, a clear proof of his apostolic succession, and the highest honor a Christian minister can enjoy. His course was one of difficulty and disy. His course was one of difficulty and dis-nent, arising from circumstances over which Depth of the Ocean.—At the annual meeting of couragement, arising from circumstances over which he had no coutrol, but though sometimes cast down, and in despair, he was not destroyed. The last few months of his life were encouraging to his spirits, and inspired him with hopes of success he had but ocean. The maximum depth has never been attained. Capt.

die among such friends, is a great privilege. God will remember them, and they will have their re-

We never heard before of any such proposition in the General Conference.

Religious Summan.

Missionaries in China - Dr. Devan, of the Baptist mission in China, has published, in the Baptist Missionary Magazine for November, some interesting facts in relation to the longevity of missionaries in China, and other particulars. the longevity of missionaries in China, and other particulars. From the commencement of the mission to February, 1847, twenty-six female missionaries have died, the average duration of their missionary life being four years four months. Of male missionaries thirteen; average term of service, seven years and six nonths. Of the sixty-three missionaries in China, thirty-nine men and twenty-four women,—the average to the above date was, of males, five years missionary service to the above date was, of males, five years and six month; and of females, three years and three months. Of nearly one-third of the twenty-six female missionaries who have died, the cause of decease was dysentery.

Bantist Missionaries in Eastern Asia, -Of the mis- was in Tulancingo, endeavoring to establish his monarchical sionaries employed in Eastern Asia by the A. B. M. Union, system. Valencia was at his Hacienda, taking no part in the average service of thirty-nine men has been nine years and national affairs. Gen. Bravo was in the city of Mexico on eight months; and of forty-eight women, seven years and six parole.

in Liverpool has recently sent off the mission ship Warren, to appearance of the Americans, leaving two pieces of artillery the Western coast of Africa, for the purpose of establishing and two prisoners, Cols. Vega and Iturbide. Santa Anna Mr. David G. Peabody, Teacher of French, during a Scottish mission. The society has sent out a number of had a thousand cavalry, and was subsequently reinforced by missionaries, four of whom are colored men, provided with 1500 men. Reyes took possession of the town after Gen.

> Baptist State Convention.—The annual Convention principally American stragglers. There are in Massachusetts 182 towns in which there are Baptist churches, and 185 in which there are none. The whole number of the denomination in this State is 30,000. The following state of the denomination in this State is 30,000. The following state approach of Gen. Lane, whose flack and rear were constantly harrassed by the Mexicans.
>
> The New Orleans Picayune publishes two important Circulars from Pena y Pena, being expositions of the views of lowing gentlemen were chosen Officers of the Convention for the new Administration. the ensuing year:—Asa Wilbur, of Boston, President; Isaac Davis, of Worcester, George N. Briggs, of Pittsfield, Geo.
>
> The Texan Rangers, about whom apprehensions have been entertained, had returned safely. The fever was still taking to meet next year at Lowell.

Another Pervert .- The tendency of Puseyistic

in the Philadelphia Sun: "The Rev. George Alien, A. M. a priest of the Frotestant 2 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. We learn that as the Episcopal Church, renounced the ministry a few days ago, and publicly conformed to the Roman Catholic Communion. He was received into the bosom of that Church with the usual class passenger car lell down. The car was thrown off the pomp and solemnity, and partook of the first sacrament at the track, and in this condition dragged by the engine about 20

Is Methodism Advancing or Retrograding!—Perhaps the fairest way to judge of the real progress of such a large body of Christians as the Methodists is to take their increase during a generation; and Methodism will not only bear such an inspection, but come out of it triumphantly. In 1787, the number of members under the care of the British Conference was 65,039. Thirty years after, in 1817, the number is 464,315, or almost twice as many as in 1817. But as it has become very much the custom of late to publish columns of figures, to show the comparative increase or decrease in our Connexion—and as some do not like to leap over a period of thirty years at once, in determining the prosperity and influence of a people—let us pursue the same plan which is adopted in taking a census and divide these two generations into periods of ten years each; and we have the following

	ten years each; and we	
	The total number	Increase in the
	of Members was	10 years.
In 1787,	65,039	26,765
1797,	110,159	45,120
1807,	156,265	46,106
1817,	237,758	81,488
1827,	294,730	56,977
1837,	384,723	89,993
1847.	464,315	79 592

The "John Wesley" Missionary Ship .- We have that he will survive the terrible accident. already announced the departure of this vessel from Sydney on the 31st of March for New Zealand. We are happy to supplied for the Missionaries and the people of their charge.

Science and the Ats.

Interesting Discovery in the Wheat Culture .- In the Schnellpost we find an account of a method of compelling the the seaboard have at length started the flood of agricultural wheat plant to become perennial, like grass, and to perfect its grains annually without annual sowing of seed, which has been successfully practiced at Constance, Germany. It was discovered by a steward of an estate named Kern. His by fire last Saturday. It was occupied by Tingley & Co., as method, after plowing and manuring the land and sowing it a beadstead factory, and by others as a machine shop. Loss with summer or winter wheat, is to mow it in the spring be- \$20,000. fore the ear makes its appearance. This process is repeated several times in the season, and the product is used as hay. The plant is then allowed to grow and be cut in the ordinary manner. The next year it ripens earlier and bears more abundantly than wheat treated in the ordinary manner. It is riously estimated from 6 to \$8,000 manured in the autumn like grass in the meadows, and in spring cleared from weeds. In this manner, from one field four successive harvests have been gathered.

erally understood that electricity in high tension travels at the encountered violent weather.

time—that this is the probable velocity of communications by the frequently much augmented by the necessity of secular labor, to meet his expenses, did not exclude him from the society of books. He was a sound theologian, a good preacher, an excellent pastor, and a useful man. We understand, that in several of his appointments many were converted during of his appointments, many were converted during the fluid at one end of the wire produces eduction of the

Inspired him with hopes of success he had but faintly cherished for some time before. But the final conflict was at hand. He was seized with dysentery and fever, the first sickness of his life, and after a painful struggle of three weeks, attended with considerable delirium, his noble form yielded the solemn strife. In the midst of the conflict, however, the mind occasionally looked out from behind the clouds which obscured it, and evinced a firm trust in Christ, and a sure and steadfast hope of immortalin Christ, and a sure and steadfast hope of immortality with God. But we place little reliance upon dying scintillations. It is an agitated hour, at best. dying scintillations. It is an agitated hour, at best. We go back of this, to the calm realities of life. We know how brother Giles lived, and are persuaded that he fought the good fight, and so "kept the faith?" as to ensure a crown of righteousness at the last day. He has left a wife and several children to mourn his exit. Let us remember them in our sympathies and prayers, that God may sanctify their sudden bereavment to their spiritual good. I am happy to say that they find themselves in the bosom of friends. The church at Lunenburg has done itself credit by its liberality in this trying hour. For an itinerant to liberality in this trying hour. For an itinerant to Gulf Stream, at 27 fathoms-just outside of it at 23 fathoms.

will remember them, and they will have their reward.

Worcester, Nov. 3, 1847.

Worcester, Nov. 3, 1847.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Dear Br. Stevens,—A short time since, I heard a professed minister of the gospel state in a public discourse, that "eleven years ago a resolution was introduced in the General Conference of the M. E. Church, discussed, and passed, to this effect, viz. That we will use our influence to put a stop to laymen exhorting after the sermous on the Sabbath?" Is this true, or false? If you can give the desired is the sermous on the Sabbath? Is this true, or false? If you can give the desired in the first magnitude were removed to such a distance that it is a star of the first magnitude were removed to such a distance that it is would be three millions of years in reaching us, this telescope would, nevertheless, show it to the human eye. Is it to be wondered at, then, that with such an instrument grand discoveries should be made? It has been pointed to the heavens; and, although in the beginning only of its career, it has already accomplished mighty things.—There are nebulous shots in the heavens which have been subfect to its scrutiny, is the nebula in the constellation Orion. I have had an opportunity to examine it. It is one of the most curious objects in the whole heavens. It is not round, and it throws off curious lights. From the time of Herschel it has been subject to the examination of the most powerful instruments; but it grew more and more myster roisus and diverse in its character. When Lord Rosse's great telescope was directed to its examination, it for a long time resisted its power. He found it required patient examination ight, after night, and month after month. At length a pure light, and month after month. At length a pure men exhorting after the sermous on the Sabbath?" Is this true, or false? If you can give the desired information, perhaps Methodism would be relieved in this place. Yours in haste, Enfield, N. H., Nov. 1. 1847. J. F. Eaton.

Summarn of Intelligence.

FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA CALLED TO COMMAND THE ARMY -GEN BRAVO IN THE CITY OF MEXICO ON PAROLE.

new paper in the city) was informed that the decree which ordained Pena y Pena should take the supreme power, had been repealed, and that Santa Anna had been again called to assume the government and command the army. Paredes

The Mexican Congress or Government met according to The late Bishop of Pennsylvania.—We are happy to learn, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that the discipline which has been exercised towards the late Bishop Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, has had the effect of working derdonk, of Pennsylvania, has had the effect of working thorough reformation in him, as to the practices which caused of Mexico. The "Genius" learns that General Lane was at Huamantia, half way between Perote and Puebla. Santa Another Mission in Africa .- An opulent merchant Anna had been there but had vacuated immediately on the Lane's departure, following up his rear, having killed 70 men.

Gen. Rhea had left Puebla at the head of a considerable of the Baptist denomination in Massachusetts, was held in Springfield on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 27th and 28th. force, awaiting the approach of Gen. Lane, whose flank and

Cummings, of Cambridge, and M. Shepard, of Salem, Vice its victims at Vera Cruz. Lient. Jenkins, of the Dragoons, Presidents; William H. Shailer, of Brookline, Secretary; had died. There was no improvement in the health of Mata-William D. Ticknor, of Boston, Treasurer; Gardner Colly, moras. Capt. Churchill had died there of the fever. There Auditor; and thirty-seven Directors. The Convention voted was a report there that an army mail had been captured, and that a Mexican force was in Meir.

Episcopacy is again illustrated in the following announcement | Dreadful Accident on the Worcester Railroad .- A The Rev. George Allen, A. M. a priest of the Protestant 2 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. We learn that as the pomp and solemnity, and partook of the first sacrament at the altar of St. John's Cathedral. Professor Allen was for many years connected with Newark College, Delaware. For the last two years he has been connected with the University of killed and several severely injured. Among the killed were Mr. Richard Warren, of Jefferson, Me., and Mr. George Fry,

Surgeons were dispatched from this city to the scene of disaster, who rendered all the aid in their power to the wounded.

A man was severely injured last Thursday night, by being

wounds dressed, and every attention paid him.

Remarkable.-The Springfield Republican says that one day last week, while an Irishman was standing inside a new building in that town, a brick fell from the top, and struck the back side of his head, breaking in the scull, and reparating that part of it into a number of pieces. He was promptly placed under medical treatment, and it is probable

The Port of New York .- The amount of duties. state that on the 11th of April she was seen entering the har- says the Boston Journal, received at the port of New York. bor of Auckland; New Zealand. From thence she would during the months of July, August and S-ptember, for the last shortly take her voyage to the Friendly and Feejee Islands, four years, is as follows: 1843, \$4,411,314; 1844, \$7,824, and at every station land the supplies and presents so liberally 202; 1845, \$6,249,298; 1846, \$5,856,054; 1847, \$7,502, 280. It will be seen that the amount of duties received duing the third quarter of this year, is not so large as during the same quarter in 1844, under the tariff of 1842, whilst the aggregate importation this year, must have been at least 10 per cent. greater.

> The Erie Canal. -- Complaints are again made of the incapacity of the Erie Canal to accommodate the business which is required of it, showing plainly that the high prices on

Fire in Albany .- A large brick building in Tivoli Hollow, N. Y., owned by S. Van Rensselaer, was destroyed

Fire in Goffstown, N. H .- The Wolen Factory belonging to Messrs Steel & Pattee, in Goffstown, West village, was consumed by fire last Tuesday morning. The loss is va-

Storm at the South .- Though the weather has been delightful here, a violent storm has prevailed along the Sonth-Electric Velocity.—It has been stated, and genout of Charleston harbor, and all the way from cape Hatteras ern coast. The Southerner was twenty-four hours in getting

studied. The arduous duties of land appointments, | rate of two hundred and eighty thousand miles in a second of | The steamer Sultan, bound from Quachita river to New Orleans on the 25th ult., struck a snag and sunk in about 8 feet water. The boat it is thought will be a total loss, but the cargo, consisting of 200 bales of cotton, may be saved.

Libel Verdict .- At the recent Common Pleas, in Stark county, says the Cleveland Herald, G. W. Sickofoore obtained a verdict of \$500 for libel, against David Hane, a clerk in his store, for writing anonymous letters to eastern merchants, representing the plaintiff as insolvent.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

British mail steamer Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, left Liverpool, Oct. 19, and arrived off Boston on the morning of Friday, Nov. 5, and came up to her wharfat 3 o'clock, P. M., making the passage in 16 days, including the stop at Halifax.

She had 111 passengers from Liverpool to Boston, 2 from forter to the afflicted.—Zion's Herald.

A reprint of a sterling book. It will be a genuine comforter to the afflicted.—Zion's Herald.

An ancient but very rare and interesting book, which ought to be in the land of every child of God.—S. S. Visitor.

A book full of Scriptural instruction and consolation, and abounding with illustrations.—Ch. Witness.

We cordially and warnely recommend the book to the afflicted children of God.—Ch. Watchman.

It is a very curious book of the olden time, and cannot be read by the Christian without a good effect.—Ch. Reflector.

The financial embarrassment appears to be unmitigated.

Thus far the failures in our town, however severe, were of a private character; and the past week ended gloonily. But, yesterday, the utmost consternation was created by a public notice from the directors of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, to the effect "that, owing to the extraordinary pressure of the times, they conceived it to be the interest of all concerned to suspend the operation of the bank, until the result of the proceedings of a denutation naw in London could be agreed by the severe.

It is a sweet old book, and those who would converse with the effect.—It is a sweet old book, and those who would converse with the sevent of a denutation naw in London could be converse.

It is a sweet old book, and those who would converse with the sevent of the born of sorrow.—N. Y. Observer.

It is a sweet old book, and those who would converse with the support of the bank and the past warmed to the affeited.—Zion's Herald.

An ancient but very rare and interesting book, which ought to be in the land of every child of God.—Zion's Herald.

A book full of Scriptural instruction and consolation, and abounding with illustrations.—Ch. Witness.

We cordially and warmly recommend the book to the affeited children of God.—Ch. Watchman.

It is a very curious book of the olden time, and cannot be read by the Christian without a good effect.—Ch. Reflector.

For limitation, and prevention suspend the operation of the bank, until the result of the pro-The above was posted on the bank, the doors of which were closed. This bank, which was established in 1837, has a numerous and opulent joint stock proprietary of about 200 persons, holding 1300 one thousand pounds shares, of which £500 is paid, amounting to about £646,000. At the last annual meeting, the concern had a reserve fund of £100,000, and a contingent fund of £30,000.

Parliament has been further prorogued till the 11th of November.

There are 266 members of the House of Commons connected with the persons. The persons of the seventeenth century, of pure gold, which never wears out. It is just the book for the afflicted.—Ep. Recorder, Phil. This is a precious manual for the afflicted. It teaches the proper manner of bearing trial, and yields consolation in it. A better gift to Christians under affliction could not be devised.—Ch. Review.

The subscriber has just received a fine assortment of books, from auction and otherwise which he is determined to sell very

Louis Phillippe completed his 74th year on the 5th instant. The wife of the celebrated Vidocq has committed suicide in 54 Cornhill.

The Archbishop of Paris has just been named by the Pop Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

A process has been patented, by which artificial stone of

of every quality may be produced, from grantite to statuary A patent for an eight day watch, made to go without an inside chain, has been taken out by Mr. Henry Summersgill, of

A. M. Ledet, a Frenchman, ascended in a balloon, on the

The Winter Term of this fastitution will commence Nov. 25th.

PRENTICE KKIGHT, Sec A Preachers' meeting, for mutual improvement, will be held a axonville, the 16th and 17th of the present month.

C. F. Saxonville, Nov. 5, 1847.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Fr	om the Massach	usetts Ploughman.	
	BEEF, PORK	, LARD, &c.	
Mess Beef, per bbl cash price, Navy Mess, bbl., No. 1 do.,	13 00 a 13 50	Do. Prime, Bost'n Lard, in bbls. lb.,	a 11
Pork, Boston, ex. clear, bbl., Boston Clear, Ohio, ex. clear, Do., clear,		Do., Ohio, lb., Tongues, bbl.,	9 a 10
В	UTTER, CHEE	SE, AND EGGS.	
Lump, 100 lbs., Tub. best, ton, Shipping, do	15 a 22 7 a 10	Cheese, best, ton, Do, common, to Eggs, 100 doz.,	71-2 a 9 5 a 7 23 a 21
	FRUIT AND V		
Apples, per bbl., Potatoes, bbl., Beets, bbl., Carrots, bbl.,	1 50 a 2 00 0 00 a 1 25 0 00 a 1 25	Onions, per bbl., Pickles, bbl., Peppers, bbl., Mangoes, bbl.,	1 62 a 6 50 a 7 00 8 00 a 9 00 8 00 a 10 00
	HAY Who		
Country, 100 lbs., Eastern pressed, to		Straw, 100 lbs.,	60 a 65
	HOPS Who	desale Prices.]	
1st sort, 1846, lb.,		2d sett,	0 a 00
axony fice. Ib		Com. to 1-4 blood	28 a 30
Do. prime Do. lambs	45 a 50 a	Lambs, super. Do 1st quality	33 a 35 28 a 30
Am. full blood Am. 1-2 blood		Do. 2d do Do. 3d do	19 a 02 14 a 15

FLOUR AND GRAIN. Boston, Nov. 5. The receipts of Flour have not been much ab B'STON, Nov. 5. The receipts of Flour have not been much above the demand for home consumption, and therefore stocks do not accumulate much; they being considerably smaller than usual at this season of the year. There has been a good demand throughout the week; Genesee, common brands, at \$7; fancy bra.ds \$7,25 a 7,50. Ohio and Michigan 6. \$7! 2. Baltimore Howard street, 5,75 a 7 per bid, cash. The stock of Southern still continues light. Sales of Corn Meal at 3,50 a 3,75, cash, GRAIN. For Corn there has been a good demand for home consumption, and some for expect. Prices have advanced 2, 45 are

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Oct. 25

At market, 1800 beef cattle and stores, 14 yokes Working Oxen, 46 Cowes and Caives, 7000 sheep and lambs, and about 1350 swine. Beef Cattle.—Extra, 6.75; 1st quality, 6.25; second do, 5.75; bird do, 4.75. o. de.—Sales were noticed at 1200 a 1300, for yearlings Store Cattle.—Sales were noticed at 12 00 a 13 00, for yearing free year olds, from \$22 to \$35.

Working Ozen.—Sales made at \$70, 84, and 90.

Suss and Cates.—Sales were made at \$16, 19, 26, 30, to 44.

Suss.—At wholesale, average lots, 5c; at retail, from 6 to 7.

MARRIED.

In this city, Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, by Rev. T. C. Peirce, Mr. Doras L. Stone to Miss Sarah Maria McAlpine.

At Richmond St. Church, Oct. 31, by Rev. T. C. Peirce, Mr. Cyrus W. Cobb, to Miss Rebecca W. Nichols, both of Boston, On Sunday eve Nov. 7, by Rev. T. C. Peirce, Mr. William, On Sunday eve Nov. 7, by Rev. T. C. Peirce, Mr. William, A. Saraham, C. Stenney, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth W. Bartlett, of New Portland, Me. At Sanboraton Bridge, N. H. Oct. 21, by Rev. J. C. Cromack, Mr. James H. Brown, of Andover, to Miss Cynthia I. Fifield, of S. In Leicoster, Nov. 2, by Rev. J. T. Pettee, Mr. Joseph S. Clarke to Miss Bolly E. Upham, both of Worcester.

In Harrison, Mc., Oct. 10, by Rev. E. K. Colby, Mr. Thomas N. Mayherry to Miss Friscilla Moody, both of H. In Medford, Oct. 26, by Rev. J. Shepard, Mr. Alfred Stevens to Miss Eliza A. Wilbur, both of Medford.

In Lynn, Oct. 14, by Rev. J. Denison, Mr. John M. Fisher, of Woburn, to Mrs. Susan Tarbox, of L. Oct. 28, Mr. John Noyes to Miss Mary E. Taylor, both of L.

In China, Me., Oct. 26, by Rev. J. Thwing, Mr. Orlin Reed, of Portland, to Miss Famelia T. Page, of China. Oct. 27, Mr. William C. Stevens, of Gardiner, to Miss Mary P. Maxfield, of China. In New Solem, Oct. 26, by Rev. John S. Day, Mr. William Stimpson to Miss Harriet Cox, both of Dana.

At the parsonage in Scitico, Oct. 16, by Rev. S. Simmons, Mr. Philip Houffler to Miss Caroline Meyer, of Germany. 17th, Mr. Rodney A. Damon to Mrs. Mary Hubbel, of Somers. On the 25th, at Somers, Mr. Theodore B. Chapin, of Tolland, Ct., to Miss America Miss Laura Pressy.

In Chelsean, Nov. 7, by Rev. M. Dwight, Mr. Jeremiah Merriam, Alss Laura Pressey.

In Chelsea, Nov. 7, by Rev. M. Dwight, Mr. Jeremiah Merriam

Miss Elizabeth E. Mosher, both of Chelsea.

DIED.

In Wilbraham, Oct. 14, Julia, only daughter of the late Rev. John and Julia Roper, aged 4 months and 3 days.

In Medford, Oct. 22, of typhus fever, Miss Lois Smellidge, aged 25 years, formerly of Farmington, Me.

In South Boston, Oct. 28, Harriet M., dauphter of Joseph and Charlotte Peasley, agod 1 year and 7 mos.

In North Bridgewater, Oct. 9, widow Mary Fullerton, aged 70.

In East Boston, Oct. 28, Mrs. Judith, wife of Rev. Jotham Horton, aged 48 years. She sleeps in lessus. aged 43 years. She sleeps in Iesus. In Cambridge, Nov. 4, by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. James Co.fin, to Miss Mary-Moore, both of C.

Advertisements.

THE BOOK FOR EVERY CHRISTIAN.

THE MUTE CHRISTIAN UNDER THE SMARTING ROD, by Rev. THOMAS BROOKS, London, with an introductory-note by Rev. Nehemiah Adams, Boston. 257 pp. 18 mo. 3d ed. Price 50 ets.; will be published this week.

FROM REV. N. ADAM'S NOTE—44 I would go far to find another book which would excite the same interest with which I first read this volume, and it is with great pleasure that I think of the instruction and consolation which it will afford to many of the sons and daughters of sorrow."

EXTRACTS FROM RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS. The abundance, richness, and quaint felicity of illustration is such as will deeply interest the pious reader.—Boston Re

from auction and otherwise which be is determined to sell very low for cash. CHARLES WAITE Cheap Book-store, No. NEW AND VALUABLE WORK. TOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Boston, as

ROBINSON'S AMERICAN ARITHMETIC. By James Robinson, Principal of the Mathematical Departmen of the Bowdom School, Boston.

The numerous friends of Mr. Robinson will hail this announcement with unmingled pleasure; and all who are interested in the cause of education, when they shall have examined the work, will find that the Author, in yielding to the frequent and unsued requests of experienced teachers who had exam-A. M. Ledet, a Frenchman, ascended in a balloon, on the 12ult., in St. Peterburgh, and has not since been heard of. The balloon has been found on the lake Ladoga.

A St. Petersburg letter states that the amount in value of the corn exported from Russia since the last barvest is 31,801, 622 roubles, equalling about 120,000,000.

Distress was making further progress among the trades of Paris. After nearly two years of uninterrupted drain of the parious bank, averaging at least \$10,000, per week, the with pages, for 50 cents.

Paris. After nearly two years of unmerraped and savings bank, everaging at least £10,000 per week, the withdrawals from the Paris savings banks, exceeded the lodgments on Monday last, by nearly 159,000f.—£6000.

Mental and Written Arithmetic are combined; the child of years may commence, continue, and finish his Arithmetical education with this book. Being complete in one volume, and immense pecuniary saving is made to schools. The particular attention of Teachers and School Committees is called to this fact, as well as to the elegant style, and very low price, at which the publishers have determined to supply them.

(35-Teachers, School Committees, &c. &c., are invited to call at the Bookstore of the Publishers, and examine for themselves.

COMMITTEES AND TEACHERS

A RE invited to look at the PRACTICAL READER: the Fourth Book of Tower's Series for Common Schools, developing principles of Elocation, practically illustrated by elementary exercises, with Reading Lessons, in which refer-THE FEMALE WESLEYAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Will celebrate their anniversary, at the North Russel street Methodist Episcopal Church, Sabbuth afternoon, Nov. 14, instead of Nov. 7, (as it was advertised in the H-raid of last week.) Sermon by Rev. Mr. Rice. A collection will be taken to aid the fonds of the society.

NANCY BALL, Sec.

Navy BALL, Sec.

Mussey & Co., and W. J. Reynolds & Co., Boston.

Nov. 10.

W. H. WALDRON,

HAVING purchased the Extensive Stock of Books, Stationery, &c., of Messrs, J. E. Short & Co., respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon his predecesors. He will have constantly on hand a complete assortment of School, Clacsical, Theological, Miscellaneous Books, Wallets, Cutlery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

New Books bound and old ones rebound with neatness and degrated. Cards printed to order. Subscriptions received.

despatch. Cards printed to order. Subscriptions received for the popular Newspapers and Periodicals of the day.

W. H. W., acting as Agent for the Methodist Book Concerns, New York, and the F. W. Baptist Book Establishment, at Dover, N. H., will keep a good supply of their books at No. 61 Merrimack, coroser of John Street.

Lowell, Nov. 1, 1847.

Nov. 10.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE Fourth Edition of Revival Hymna, (without notes), is now being prepared for the press, and will soon be published by the subscriber. Great pains has been taken in this edition, to select the most popular old and new Hyuna, from all editions within his reach, referring to the most popular tunes set to them, abridging some of the longest, adding some appropriate verses to the shortest, as well as insert some Hymna and Choruses never before published. The retail price of the book, with about 100 Hymns, of very convenient size for the pocket, and fair type, will be 12 cents with 1-3. size for the pocket, and fair type, will be 12 cents, with 1-3 discount, to wholsale purchasers. And so confident is the subscriber of the popularity and utility of all the Hynna, and the need of one or more copies being in every family to aid them in their spiritual devotions at home, and in their social meetings, that all wholesale purchasers may return all they cannot sell. He has a few more of the third edition which he will sell for 75

He has a few more of the units entropy states and notes to both, for 16 cts per copy; and a few more Memoirs of Mrs. Moulton, at 25 cents per copy, by the dozen. Preachers and friends, wishing for any of the above books, and especially, the small Hymns, please send in your orders, immediately, to Rock Bottom Post Office, and they shall receive due attention.

Marlboro', Nov. 10, 1847. HORACE MOULTON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. JOHN GOVE & CO.,

Nos. 1 and 2 Hichborn Block, corner of Ann and Barrett streets, Boston, AVING one of the largest Clothing Establishments in the

AVING one of the largest Clothing Establishments in the Leonntry, and every faculity for getting up, at the shortest notice, every variety of clothing, either for wholesale or retail, and of the most approved styles of custom garments, would invite all their friends, as well as the public generally, to give them a call. Purchasers at wholesale will find our stock of ready made Clothing and Furnishing Goods to be one of the most extensive, and equal to the advertisement.

Oct 27.

3m

BONNET ROOMS.

M. FISH, manufacturer of Straws, and dealer in Silks, Satins, Velvet, and Plush, Rich Paris and Plain shaded Ribbons. French and American Flowers, together with a full assortment of Millenary goods. Ladies and Misses Hats constantly on hand, and made to order, from the best manufacturers. terials. 484 Hanover Street.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

VISITING Boston, are invited to examine my large stock of Muffs, Victorines, and Boas, manufactured under my own immediate supervision, and in all cases warranted. Also, new patterns of Fur Band Caps, for Men and Youth. Burfalo, and Fancy Sleigh Robes, of every description.—Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories, 173 Washington Street, Boston. W. M. SHITE W. M. SHUTE. 3m.

CLEMENT & WETHERBEE. WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in ready made Cloth

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in ready made Clothing, 47 Ann St., Boston.

Clement & Wetherbee, having taken the new and splendid store, 47 Ann St., would call the attention of purchasers of ready made Clothing to their large and well selected stock, which they have just manufactured expressly for the New England trade; and having had several years experience in the manufacture of Clothing, we feel that we can offer to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail, articles, both as to style and price, as will give satisfaction. Constantly on hand a good assortment of Boys' Clothing, of all prices. Also, Overhauls, Green Jackets, Striped Shirts, and every article of ready made Clothing, from the finest to the coarsest fabric. Garments made to order, in the best manner and most fashionable style. The public are invited to call at 47 Ann St., second door south from Blackstone St., Boston.

C. CLEMENT,
Sept. 22.

NEW WORK ON BOOK-KEEPING.

NEW WORK ON BOOK-KEEPING.

JUST PUBLISHED, "A simple method of keeping books by double-entry, without the formula or trouble of the Journal, adapted to the most extensive wholesale or the smallest retail business;" by George N. Comer, Accountant, Boston. 2d Edition, (1847,) price 621 cents. Blank Books 30 cents per set.

The unprecedented demand for this work is its best recommendation—upwards of 200 mercantile firms in the city of Boston having adopted the method, in the short space of one year since its first publication. Numerous testimonials of its excellence have been received from Merchants, Clerks, Professors, Teachers, and the Press. Professor Tatlock of Williams' College, Mass., says, "I am glad that you have made the subject so simple and so plain. I think it becidedly superior to any other work on the subject." E. B. Whitman, Principal of the Hopkins School, Cambridge, says, "You have been signally successful in making plain to the comprehension of the pupil every difficult principle of the science." John D. Philbrick, Teacher of the Mayhew School, Baston, says, "It is evidendy a well digested, practical treatise, and such an one as might be expected from an able, practical accountant." Isaac F. Shepard, Teacher of the Otis School, and Editor of the Boston Bee, says, "We believe it to be the best system we ever saw," "It is a concise, accounte, and time saving plan, commending itself to the general use of mercantile men."—Boston Traveller.

For sale by the Booksellers generally, and at COMER'S INITIATORY COUNTING ROOM, NO. 17 STATE. STREET, BOSTON. This establishment is open day and evening for instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, and the other requirements of a Merchaut's Clerk, upon a system of actual practice. Students ore aided in procuring suitable employment. The NAVIGATION Department is under the im-

actual practice. Students or a Merchant's Clerk, upon a system of actual practice. Students ore aided in procuring suitable employment. The NAVIGATION Department is under the immediate charge of a Professor of Nautical Science in the United States Navy.

EDWARD HENNESSY,

DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. No 23 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON; a few doors from Court street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, New Style came seat Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra Strong common chairs, (suitable for Offices and stores.)

A general assortment of came seat and common chairs, also Rocking chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand Wholesale and Retail.

April 28th, 1847.

G. W. PRUDEN & SON.

PURNITURE, Feather, and Carpet Ware House, Nos. 43 BUREAUS, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES, BUREAUS, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES,
BEDSTEADS, CENTRE do. CARPETING,
SOFAS, DINING do. CLOCKS,
LOOKING GLASSES, COMMON do. CHAIRS, &c.
and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, all
warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any
other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.
G. W. PRUDEN,
March 3. G. W. PRUDEN, JR.

JOSEPH HOCKEY,

WEIGHER AND GAUGER, ALSO, BY APPOINTMENT OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES, NSPECTOR AND WEIGHER OF BUNDLE HAY, No. 16 (Up Stairs) CITY WHARF, BUSTON. Aug. 25.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS

SCHOOL COMMITTEES. TEW SERIES OF READING BOOKS, by JOSHUA

LEAVITT, Author of Leavitt's Easy Lessons. JOHN
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COMMUNICATIONS.

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BOOK STORE CHANGE!

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice to their friends road the public generally, that they have disposed of their store, and hope they will give him their patronage, whom they cordially recommend to the favor of all the old patronage. W. R. Bagnall.

East Greenwich, R. I., Oct. 29.

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East Greenwich, R. I., Oct. 29.

3t

has selected and arranged such pieces as he believes are calculated to arouse and inspirit a school, and make good readers, and has rejected many pieces of sterling character, and of great literary merit, deeming them altogether above the comprehension of the mass of scholars in our Common Schools. This volume will be ready about the 1st of September.

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Oct. 6.

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Mr. R. baving practiced many years in Maine, non-resi-

dents who have property or business in that State, non-residents who have property or business in that State, or who desire advice as to its laws, may find it for their advantage to avail themselves of his experience, and the extensive acquaintance and professional connections he has formed there.

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DR. A. B. SNOW HAS removed to 215 Washington Street, nearly opposite Franklin Street.

Boston, June 9.

FATAL MISTAKES.

BY REV. C WESLEY.

How fast the chains of nature bind Our poor degenerate race! What darkness clouds the parents' mind, If unrenewed by grace 1 As sworn to take the tempter's part, They fatally employ Their utmost power and utmost art Their offspring to destroy.

By Satan's subtlety beguiled, To Satan's school they send; And each delights the favorite child The proud with ranker pride they fill, Heighten their worst disease-And fondly soothe the stubborn will To ten-fold stubbornness

the Word of Inspiration.

Fitchburg, Oct., 1847.

deeds, Lib. 243, Fol. 544.

are the following:-

of, the condition of said deed.

for a tailor's shop, provision store, &c.

York, to secure the payment of \$2500.

tion of the grounds of their defence :

performance of all the conditions of the grant t

Amos Binney and others by the demandants.

the said grant, as alleged by the demandants.

2. That there have been no acts done amoun

3. That the time for the performance of th

thereof limited, was extended by the demand

within said time or the time originally limited.

4. That the demandants have accepted the acts

and doings of the grantees and those claiming

under them as a full and satisfactory perform-

ance of the conditions of said grant, and have

exonerated and discharged them therefrom, and

conditions on which the demanded premises are

the demandants to have been done, and to be

breaches of the said grant, have not been in

fact done, or if done, do not constitute any such

7. That neither the demanded premises, nor

any part thereof, nor the rents and income there-

of, have been appropriated to uses and purposes

other than those limited by the terms of said

8. That the lease and mortgages alleged by the demandants to have been made, and the al-

leged appropriation of the basement story of the

meeting-house to a tailor's shop, provision store,

&c., if in fact made and done, were made and

done in performance of, and to obtain the means

9. That the parsonage house was in fact erected

on the premises granted by the demandants, or

if not wholly, so far, at least, as to be a substan-

tial performance of the conditions of said grant,

or if not, the same has been accepted as a per-

formance, and all objection thereto waived and

10. That the last condition in said deed is re-

pugnant to the said grant, and to the conditions

n said deed previously limited, and to the uses

A trial of said action was had before the jury,

at the October Term, 1845, at which a mass o

documentary and other evidence was introduced

and a verdict taken for the tenants by consent

subject to the opinion of the whole Court upor

the questions of law arising upon the facts of the

relinquished, by the demandants.

to perform, the conditions of the said grant.

grant, and contemplated by the demandants.

6. That the several acts and things alleged by

held or were granted.

the demanded premises.

from any further performance thereof.

ited by the deed.

cified in said deed.

by the deed.

tion of the grounds of their claim :-

-deed recorded in book 246, page 184.

3. That there has been erected on the de-

4. That the basement story under said meet-

For the Herald and Journal.

CAMBRIDGE.

MIDDLESEX SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, OCT.

TERM, 1847.

emy at Wilbraham.

man is peace.

D. K. BANISTER.

With lust of pleasure, wealth, and fame, Their children they inspire, And every vain desire inflame, And every passion fire; They wish them good, but rather great-Religious, but genteel; Pious, yet fond of pomp and state,-As beaven would mix with hell

Adorned in pearl and rich array, You see the murderer's prize ! As, crowned with flowers, the victims gay Are led to sacrifice; Down a broad, easy way they glide, To endless misery; And curse their doating parents' pride

To all eternity

Others-a half-discerning few-The fond excess condemn, And rush with headlong zeal into The merciless extreme; They vent their passion's furious heat, In stern, tyrannic reign; In infant weakness look for power, In babes the strength of n The wisdom ripe of hoary hairs From children they require; Till time their schemes in pieces tears, And all in smoke expire.

Harrassed by long domestic war, Their children's tender minds abhor The Egyptian discipline. They quite throw off the yoke severe, O'er nature's wilds to rove. And leave the objects of their fear, Whom they could never love

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Sister MARY JENNISON, wife of Rev. Isaac Jennison, died Oct. 12, aged 51 years. Our beloved sister experienced religion when a little over twelve years of age, and soon after joined the M. E. Church, of which she remained a highly esteemed and useful member till called from the toils and sorrows of earth to the rest and glories of heaven. During the sixteen years of her husband's itinerant career, the deceased proved herself a faithful laborer in the gospel vineyard. Some of our aged members, in several stations, will remember with interest our departed friend. In the various relations of life, sister J. was faithful and exemplary. For a year and a half previous to her death she suffered much, and her last hours were particularly distressing, but grace triumphed to the last. the writer she left her dying charge to the church, in the following affecting terms :- " Tell the church to be faithful, humble, loving, kind, affectionate, and to live in peace." May divine grace abundantly support the bereaved husband, and the orphan children, and may we all meet our beloved sister in heaven.

J. S. J. GRIDLEY. Natick, Oct. 27.

Widow HANNAH SEGAR died in Lynn, Sept. 30, very suddenly, aged 70 years. The assurance given in Scripture of those of a certain character is that their memory is blessed. These are the just; those made such by simple faith in an atoning Redeemer. That our departed sister was one of this character a consistent and steadfast Christian life of fifty years or more has given good evidence, and that her memory is blessed the uniform testimony of those wh best knew her gives ample proof. She was one of those who joined the M. E. Church in this place in the days of Lee and his coadjutors. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Lynn, Oct., 1847. J. DENISON.

Mr. LORING B. RIDLEY died in Searsport, Me. Oct. 23, aged 31 years. Br. Ridley was emphatically "a good man, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." For seven years the fire of divine love burned with an increasing lustre on the altar of his heart. He died a worthy member of the M. E. Church in this place. "Heaven was the last word that dropped from his lips aud then his happy spirit on seraph's wing took its heavenward flight, leaving enstamped upon his countenance an impressive smile of unuttera-A. FOSTER.

ble joy. Searsport, Me., Oct. 25.

Br. JOHN BECKETT, JR., died in North Sears mont, Oct. 11, aged 24 years. He experienced religion more than four years ago, under the labors of Br. A. Godfrey, and has ever since endeavored to live up to the high calling of his profession. He was regarded by the world as an upright, industrious, and promising citizen, and dearly loved by his class-mates as a devoted and generous brother. He endured the sufferings of that fatal disease, consumption, for over a year, with Christian patience. few hours before he died, he said, that if it was the will of God, he would go home that night.

N. Searsmont, Me., Oct. 25.

JEFFERSON A. GOODRICH died in Fitchburg Aug. 10, of consumption, in the 44th year of hi age. Br. Goodrich experienced converting grace under the labors of Br. Joel Knight, and afterwards became connected with the M. E. Church in this place, of which for a number of years he was a steadfast supporter and worthy member. About six months before his death he obtained a special victory, and was enabled ever after to acquiesce in the Divine will, and at times especially to rejoice in hope of eternal life. He died triumphant, saying, the day before his departure, he had not a doubt or fear as to his future state. D. K. BANISTER. Fitchburg, Oct., 1847.

Mrs. HARRIET K., wife of Br. S. O. Brown, o. this place, died in Harwich, Sept. 18, aged 24 years. In the morning of life she became a fol lower of Christ, and became connected with the Congregational church in Dover. In 1846 she removed to this place and joined the M. E Church, of which she remained a worthy mem ber until her death. Her end was peace. As began to travel through the vale, she called ends to her bed-side and bade them fare well, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Her father died but twelve weeks before. She has left a circle of loved friends, with her companion, to mourn her loss. May they be also ready.
Fitchburg, Oct., 1847. D. K. BANISTER.

NATHAN WETHERBEE died in this place, of the case, about which there was no dispute, and

dysentary and typus fever, Oct. 10, aged 35.—
He was a member of the M. E. Church in

The demanded premises were original. The demanded premises were originally the Fitchburg about three years. Br. Wetherbee property of the Lechmere Point Corporation, which was established March 3, 1810, and exwas a peaceful, upright, benevolent, and faithful Christian. When our house of worship was built, he, with others who are still with us, bore pired March 3, 1822, but was revived June 15, 1822, for six months, and again and finally exwith an unfaltering step a heavy burden. He pired Dec. 15, 1815, and were conveyed by said was ever ready to aid in sustaining the church to Lechmere Point Corporation, just before its exthe extent of his ability. Though a modest, unpiration, to the demandants. In September, 1822, Atherton H. Stevens, and

assuming brother, he was a man of good sense, and a pillar in the church of God, firm, and ever other gentlemen composing the unincorporated in his place. The illness of which he died was Methodist religious society, in Cambridge, applied brief, and his death rather sudden to himself, and by petition to the Lechmere Point Corporation, friends. Hence he said but little in view of his for a donation of a lot of land, for the erection certain and speedy approach to the grave; though of a house for public worship, which petition the during his illness he often expressed confidence Lechmere Point Corporation, on the 21st of Sepin the Redeemer, and resignation to the divine tember, 1822, referred to a committee of the Diwill; and to doubt his safety would be to doubt rectors, and afterwards, on the 31st of October, " Mark the perfect 1822, to the proprietors of the Canal Bridge, to man, and behold the upright, for the end of that whom they had already conveyed, or were about to convey, the land.

On the seventh or ninth of Nov., 1822, at proprietors' meeting of the Canal Bridge, "the committee to whom was referred the petition of Atherton H. Stevens and others, asking a donaion of land for the erection of a house for public worship and other purposes," reported that THE METHODIST PROPERTY AT EAST they had seen the petitioners, and from conversation with them learned that they wished to erect a house for the minister, and a school, and that impressed with the utility of such institutions and considering that the property generally will The Proprietors of the Canal Bridge, vs. The be enhanced in value, it is, in their opinion, ex Trustees of the Methodist Religious Society pedient to grant them a lot of land one hundred feet square, at the corner of Cambridge and The same, vs. The Trustees of the Wesleyan Acad- South Third Streets, provided a church shall be erected and finished in the course of two years, and one other lot of one hundred feet square, These were writs of entry in the common on the corner of Otis and South Third streets, form, bearing date of the 9th and 11th of May, provided that a suitable dwelling house for the 1844, respectively, and returnable before the said clergyman, and a school-house, shall be erected court at the October Term, 1844, whereby the and finished within three years from the present Proprietors of the Canal Bridge demanded of the period; that the land shall be conveyed to Trustees of the Methodist religious society in Trustees appointed by the petitioners, and ap-Cambridge a piece of land with the meeting- proved by the directors, and in case of non-comhouse and parsonage thereon, containing 8,420 pliance with the conditions above named, said square feet; and of the Trustees of the Wes. lots to revert to the Canal Bridge," which report leyan Academy, another adjoining piece of land, was read and accepted by said Canal Bridge.

with the Academy building and dwelling-house thereon, containing 11,580 square feet—both forming a part of lot No. 118 on a plan of lands themselves as a Methodist religious society, and made by S. P. Fuller, recorded with Middlesex chose a Chairman and Clerk, and the said copy of the foregoing report and vote of the Cana At the return Term, the demandants, by an Bridge, signed by the said Otis as aforesaid, beorder of the Court, filed the following specifica- ing read to them, they accepted the grant, upon the conditions therein specified, and appointed The denandants in this suit seek to recover ville, Deming Jarves, and Atherton H. Stevens, the premises in the writ, on the ground of an al- all members of the Methodist Church or society, leged breach of the conditions in the deed (dated Trustees, and directed them to take and hold the 14th Jan., 1823) by which the demandants con- land for the purposes for which it was granted, veyed the premises to Amos Binney and others, under the direction of the New England Confer-

ence of said Church exclusively.
On the 10th of January, 1823, the directors The breaches relied on by the demandants, 1. That the parsonage-house, school-house, ordered a deed to be made, and a meeting of the of the Canal Bridge approved the said Trustees, and meeting-house, mentioned in said deed, were proprietors called to enable the President to sign not erected and finished within the time lim-

On the 14th of January, 1823, the proprietors 2. That the parsonage house was not erected on of the Canal Bridge, by vote, authorized and dithe land granted by the demandants, as required rected their President, William Payne, to execute a deed of the granted land, "according to a vote of the proprietors of Nov. 9, 1822, and the re-

parsonage, and not recognized by, but in breach of the committee and vote thereon." Accordingly on the same day, Mr. Payne executed the said deed, dated Jan. 14, 1823, of the granted land to the said Trustees, Amos Bining-house has been appropriated by the tenants ney, and others, their heirs and assigns, "to have 5. That the tenants, on or about Jan. 1, 1828, to the several uses and upon the several trusts, and to hold to them and their heirs and assigns, leased to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Acade and subject to the several conditions, declaramy, a part of the lands conveyed by the demand- tions, and agreements hereinafter named, to wit, ants by their deed aforesaid, (the part on which in trust for Atherton H. Stevens," and twentya school house and a dwelling house stand,) for eight other persons named, "their heirs and asthe term of 999 years, at a nominal rent, and have, ever since the date of said lease, permitted ligious society, "together with such other persons ligious society, together with such other persons ligious society, together with such other persons ligious society, together with such other persons ligious society. said lessees to have possession of and to approprias may associate with them for the public worate the demised premises, and the rents and in ship of God, and the erection on said premises come thereof, to uses and purposes other than granted of a church or meeting house for said the support of the public worship of God as spe- worship, as also a house for the clergyman, and cified in said deed.

6. That the tenants have heretofore conveyed a part of said premises, with the parsonage house thereon, in fee and in mortgage to Amos Binney, now of Boston, to secure the payment of \$1200.

Worship, as also a nouse for the dergyman, and a school-house. And this grant hereby made is upon the express condition that the grantees or cestui que trust, or some of them, shall build and finish within two years from the ninth day of November last, on the lot hereby conveyed, 7. That said lessees have heretofore conveyed ship of God; and shall also build and finish that part of the premises leased to them in fee within three years from the said ninth day o and in mortgage, to John Emory, Esq., of New November, a suitable dwelling-house for the clergyman, and a school-house, all on the lot hereby At the same Term, by a like order of the onveyed, and in case the said church or meeting Court, the tenants filed the following specifica- house, and parsonage and school-house, shall no be built on said lot, and finished within the re spective periods above mentioned, then the land 1. That there has been a complete and full hereby granted, with its appurtenances, is to revert to the said proprietors of the Canal Bridge. And this grant is upon this further condition, that the land hereby conveyed shall be for ever hereng to a breach or violation of any condition of after appropriated to the maintenance and support of the public worship of God as hereinbefore specified, and to no other uses or purposes conditions of the said grant, as by the terms whatever. Otherwise the same to revert to said corporation of the Canal Bridge, as above menants, and the said conditions performed either

On the 18th of January, 1823, the Trustees and petitioners, at a meeting held on that day, received the report of Mr. Jarves, that a deed had been obtained, and was on record, and voted, o apply by petition to the Legislature, for an Act of Incorporation as the Methodist Religious Society in Cambridge.

5. That the conditions in said deed limited, On the 14th of June, 1823, upon the said petition were not the conditions of the grant, as declared the Legislature accordingly incorporated the said and limited by the notes of the demandants, Trustees, together with two other of the petition (granting the demanded premises, as prayed for ers and members of the religious society, by the name of "The Trustees of the Methodist Reliby the petition of Atherton H. Stevens, and others,) upon which said grant was made, and which gious Society in Cambridge;" this manner of were directed by the demandants to be limited incorporation being in accordance with the rules in the deed thereof, but that the same were inof the religious societies of that church, of serted in said deed without the knowledge or which Trustees are the usual and proper officers for authority, and contrary to the direction of, the taking and holding the property of the church and demandants, and do not in fact constitute the

society. The second section of said act empowers the Trustees to hold any real or personal estate not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in value, for the benefit of the Methodist religious society in Cambridge, and to manage, improve, or sell and convey the same, subject to such rules and regulabreach or breaches as will work a forfeiture of tions as may be prescribed and adopted by a majority of the male members of the society, a an annual meeting.

On the 21st of July, 1823, the Trustees held their first meeting under the act of incorporation accepted the same, and on the 28th made a code of bye-laws, the sixth article of which provides that all deeds and mortgages signed by the Treas urer and countersigned by the Secretary, shall

bind the corporation. On the 25th of July, 1823, all the male men bers of the Methodist religious society, and the Cambridge, made a writing of that date, prescri ing as a rule of the society, that the Trustee should have power to pledge or mortgage this property for debts contracted by them as sucl

On the same day, (July 25, 1823,) Col. Binne by his letter of that date, proposed to the Trustees, to build the meeting-house required by the grant, on condition that the Trustees wou pay him interest on the money advanced, and mortgage the property to him as security, whic proposition, the Trustees, on the 9th of August 1823, accepted, and appointed a building Com

Col. Binney, in conjunction with the building Committee, accordingly built and completed the meeting-house in the spring of 1824, and the same was dedicated, July 21, 1824, and has ever

since been occupied and used for the public wor- | On the 12th of November, 1830, the Trustees ship of God, as a Methodist church, under the di-rection of the said New England Conference. gage of that date, mortgaged their lease to John The meeting-house was constructed with a large cellar or basement under it, adapted for storage, wards paid and discharged July 9, 1834, the said and other purposes, which, on the 27th of May, Emory never having taken the rents or profits, or 1824, the Trustees ordered Col. Binney to lease, had possession of the mortgaged premises. for one or more years; and he accordingly leased the same for the storage of glass.

premises, to the incorporated Board.

also give a lease of the buildings thus erected, to ney stated at the trial that he was ready any time pay the interest, until such advances should be to cancel and discharge, if it is material in the paid; and they appointed a committee to borrow case. the necessary funds, and erect the buildings.

On the 7th of October, 1825, the directors, and on the 25th of April, 1826, the proprietors of the Canal Bridge, the "meeting-house and dwelling house and parsonge house, then already erected,

the Canal Bridge, at the request of Col. Binney, ever since been rented for a provision store, and appointed Messrs. Payne and Francis a committee, tailor's shop. In all other respects the meetingo ascertain if the conditions of the grant had been house and parsonage-house remain precisely as complied with, which Committee, on the 16th of they were originally made and were in Nov., November, 1826, reported that they had exam- 1826, when visited by the Committee of the Cained the buildings erected, and that a meeting nal Bridge. house, parsonage-house, and school-house, have been erected on said land, in conformity to the ciety have always held and maintained, and now conditions of said grant, and that they had been hold and maintain, the said meeting-house for the built of brick, in a substantial manner, which report was delivered by the Canal Bridge to the said Trustees, and by them produced at the trial.

At this time, Nov. 16, 1826, all the buildings has been kept up in said meeting house, and all now upon the land were erected, and then stood the income arising from said parsonage-house, precisely as they now stand.

On the 8th of August, 1827, Atherton H. Stevens, and James Luke, together with Rev. E. Mudge, their minister, were chosen by the Trustees, a committee to audit the accounts of Col. Binney, for erecting the buildings.

On the 24th of December, 1827, this committee reported to the Trustees, that they had examined the accounts of Col. Binney: that the whole cost of erecting the buildings, with the interest thereon, to Dec. 31, 1827, was \$19.912.44; that Col. Binney had credited them thereon, \$1567,44, and that there was then due him, a balance of \$18,345. The committee further reported, that Col. Binney had proposed, and they had accepted, the following terms of settlement, to wit:

That not less than one-fourth of the pews in the meeting-house, shall be sold at the cost valuation thereof, the promissory notes of the purchasers payable, one-quarter, annually, taken therefor, and endorsed by the Trustees, to Col. Binney, estimated at

That Col. Binney should take the remaining pews, not exceeding three-fourths, at their cost valuation, estimated at And a lease of the school house block, with all the vacant land south of a line fourteen feet from the chapel, being the premises demanded of the

Wesleyan Academy, and estimate the same, as follows: The school house block, at cost, The land, to wit: 11580 feet, at

twenty cents per foot, which was then The rents and income of all which property were to be applied by Col. ney, to offset the interest on the debt due him, and such further sums as he should expend in erecting other buildings on the vacant land.

This report was read and accepted by the Trustees, and ordered by them to be carried into effect, and the Treasurer was thereupon authorized and directed to execute to Col. Binney, a by the tenants; that the lease to the Wesleyan good and sufficient deed or lease of the land, and Academy was made to obtain the means to perthe buildings south of the chapel, agreeably to the form the conditions of the grant; that the sum of proposition aforesaid.

On the 28th of January, 1828, a settlement was made with Col. Binney, according to the paid for the buildings,) was then, and has ever foregoing proposition and vote, wherein Col. Binney charges the Trustees as follows:

To Costs of building Chapel,

" Interest to Jan. 1, 1828,

" Costs of building Parsonage 2506 54 house, " Interest to Jan. 1, 1828, 276 99 " Costs of School house block, 5368 56 361 45 " Interest to Jan. 1, 1828. \$19,912 44

2011 57

And credits them as follows: 785 80 By Pew Rents received. 138 39 Rents of Parsonage house, 150 00 School house block. Cellar of Chapel, 336 67 " Land and Gravel, 122 32 " Lease of Land and Buildings to the Wesleyan Academy, " 50 Pews in Meeting-house as per schedule, 8210 00

" 9 Promissory Notes given for 1539 10 Pews, " John A. Bird's Note for Pew, " Thomas Collier's Note for Pew, 160 00 " Thomas F. Norris' Note,

819.912 44 All the said pews, in said meeting-house, have been since presented to said Trustees, of the so repugnant, was void, Methodist religious society, by Dr. Amos Binney

Treasurer,

was part of a donation of \$10,000 made by limitation is void for remoteness; and that this Col. Binney to the Wesleyan Academy, of which rule of law applies, as well to estates on condition all the unoccupied land, consisting of 11,580 thorities by him cited. square feet, of which there are several lots not needed for the meeting-house, parsonage-house, or school house, for the term of 999 years, at a the whole court was delivered by Chief Justice

rent reserved therein of \$1,00 annually. Under, and by virtue of this lease, the Trusand profits, and applying them to the charitable cided the causes were, purposes of their institution at Wilbraham. The 1. That there had been no breach of any school-house has always been, and is now, kept dition of the deed. up and maintained by them at very low rents, as | 2. That the last condition of the deed was re a school-house. For many years it was occu- pugnant to the former conditions of the deed, and pied for a high school, but latterly has been to the uses and purposes therein declared. mostly rented for private and primary schools.-No new buildings have been erected by them, and the buildings now remain on the land pre- allow us to present. It is sufficient to add that cisely as they stood when visited by the Com-mittee of the Canal Bridge, in Nov., 1826. mittee of the Canal Bridge, in Nov., 1826.

Emory, for the sum of 2,500, which was after-

On the 1st of October, 1835, the Trustees of the Methodist religious society, being indebted to On the 17th of December, 1824, the individual the estate of Col. Binney, then deceased, for Trustees, by said deed, dated July 1, 1825, con- erecting the buildings required by said grant, veyed all the trust property, and the demanded and for other money advanced for repairs of remises, to the incorporated Board.

On the 2d of June, 1825, the Trustees were purposes of said Methodist religious society, exenotified by the Canal Bridge, that they should re- cuted said mortgage deed, of the parsonage quire them to build the dwelling house and school house, to Dr. Amos Binney, son of Col. Amos ouse, within the time limited, and they thereupon, Binney, as security for the payment of that sum voted to mortgage the property to Col. Binney, or which said mortgage is now unpaid and outstand any other person, who would advance the money ing, but has never been foreclosed, nor posses build the buildings required by the grant, and sion taken under it, and which the said Dr. Bin-

The cellar or basement under the meeting house, from 1824 to 1842, was leased, and ap propriated by the Trustees of the Methodist re ligious society for a store-house for glass and house," [the parsonage house,] "being com-pleted," granted to "the Trustees of the Methodist bankment, about four feet high, extended from eligious society, at Lechmere Point," an extension of the time for the completion of the school walk on Cambridge street, and came above and house, to Nov. 1, 1826, before which time, Col. covered the unhewn granite foundations of the Binney, having advanced all the money, the meeting-house. In 1842 the said embankment school house, (which, together with the meeting- was removed to the level of the side-walk, leaving the said foundations uncovered; windows and were required by the grant,) and also another doors were inserted in the basement walls, and dwelling house, not named in the grant, adjoining the basement finished off into a vestry and two the school house, and together with it, forming the other rooms, suitable for stores or shops. The school house block, were erected and completed. vestry has always been used for public worship On the 24th of October, 1826, the directors of by said church, and the other two rooms have

> public worship of God, by said Methodist religious society, and the parsonage house for the use of their minister. Constant religious worship and meeting-house, and the basement and shops nnder it, have been applied by them to the support and maintainance of public worship. On the 25th of April, 1844, the demandants

made an actual entry on both the parcels of land, demanded in said actions for breach of the conditions of their said deed of Jan. 14, 1823, and for the purpose of obtaining seizin and possession thereof upon the ground of an alleged for-

The demandants at the trial abandoned three rounds of their claims, to wit., those marked in their said specification, 1, 2, and retained the residue thereof, to wit., those marked 3, 4, 5, 6,

Upon the foregoing facts, these causes came on for argument before the full bench at the October term, 1846, and were then, and at the February sittings, 1847, elaborately argued by Ephraim Buttrick, Esq., for the demandants, and by Richard Fletcher, and Amos B. Merrill, Esqrs., for the tenants.

The principal ground insisted on for the de mandants was that the last condition in the deed of the demandants to Amos Binney and others, required the whole land to be appropriated to the support and maintenance of public worship, and to no other uses and purposes; that the lease to the Wesleyan Academy for 999 years was equivalent to a sale in fee simple, and the taking of the profits and rents by the Wesleyan Academy was an appropriation to other uses and purposes than \$5730 declared in the condition; that although the land gather in the pennies, which are tied up in small or any part of it might be lawfully conveyed in bags, and which contain each a couple of hunherwise, yet the use and right to take \$2316 the profits, could not be conveyed with the fee, but must still be appropriated according to the condition; and hence, that all the acts alleged in their specification, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, were breaches of the said last condition; it being now admitted by the demandants that the former conditions of said deed had been fully performed.

On the other hand, it was maintained for tenants, that, admitting said last condition to be a good condition in law, it had been fully performed \$2,316, the consideration paid for the land, (exclusive of the sum of \$5,730, the consideration since been appropriated to the support of public worship, by having been originally applied to the building of the meeting-house and parsonage, and by still remaining invested therein; that the right and power to sell and convey in fee simple, necessarily includes the right to sell and convey the use and the right to take the rents and profits of the estate sold; that if the condition prohibited he sale and conveyance of the use of the land, it prohibited also the sale and conveyance of the land, nd would, therefore, be void, as being in restraint

It was also maintained for the tenants, that if construction was to be resorted to, for the purpose f making a good condition, if possible, (which they ubmitted that the court would not undertake, insmuch as all conditions are, in law, odious, and o stand, if at all, on their strict terms,) then, the only construction was, that the land, so far as before, by the deed appropriated to the maintenance of public worship, and no farther, should be for ever after so appropriated; that is, that a meeting-house should be for ever maintained on the land, which had been done.

But the main ground insisted on for the tenants was that the last condition, requiring the whole land to be for ever appropriated to the support and maintenance of public worship, was inconsistent with, and repugnant to the former conditions of the deed; which required the land to be partly appropriated to a school-house, and the maintenance of a school; and that said condition, being Another ground taken for the tenants, was that,

as the reversionary right of the demandants was By this lease, bearing date Jan. 1 1828, the a contingent, executory interest, it fell within the Trustees of the Methodist religious society, in rule of law against perpetuities, which prescribes consideration of \$8,050 advanced to them by the that when an estate is limited to arise or terminate Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, to enable upon an event which must not necessarily happen them to perform the conditions of the deed to within a fixed period of time, (as, within three Amos Binney and others, (which sum of money lives in being and twenty-one years afterwards, such he was the chief patron, and was by him thus in- as to estates limited by way of springing or shift vested for them,) leased to the Trustees of the ing uses. This position was sustained by Lewis, Wesleyan Academy the school-house block, and a late eminent writer on perpetuities, and the au-

At the last term, (Oct., 1847,) the opinion of Shaw.

It was for the tenants, on all points but the tees of the Wesleyan Academy immediately last, to wit, that the cases came within the rule took, and have ever since had possession of the against perpetuities, upon which point they gave premises demanded of them, taking the rents no opinion. The main grounds on which they de-

Many other points were involved in the cision, which we regret that our limits will not A LONDON BREWERY.

BY WM. SCHOULER.

I intended to have written to-day a brief description of my visit to the Coliseum and the wax works of Madam Tussaud, but I have concluded to change my ground, and give you an account of a visit I made the other day to the great Brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, which is perhaps, after all, one of the greatest wonders of London. This Brewery is situated on what is called the Surry side of the Thames, about five minutes' walk from London Bridge. I had been with a friend down to St. Cath-

arine's docks, to see the shipping; and on my

return I crossed over the bridge, and made my

way to the Brewery. This immense establish-

ment covers fifteen acres of ground, every foot

of which is worth two or three dollars. I pre-

sented myself at the office with a permit, and

after waiting about ten minutes, was conducted by a person who is engaged for the purpose of showing visitors around the works all over the establishment. It occupied a good hour and a half, and I felt tired enough when I got through. The water used for making the Beer and Porter is taken from the Thames, which just in the vicinity is not of the purest description. The water for making the Pale Ale is taken from a well three hundred and sixty-seven feet in depth In one department they have five copper boilers, which hold four hundred and sixty bbls, each, Then they have immense cisterns called coolers, in which the liquor when hot is drawn and kept until cooled off. The bottom of these coolers is traversed in every direction with iron pipes, through which cold water is forced, which assists to cool the hot liquor. In each of these vats a coach and four could turn round, so the guide told me, and my judgment does not conflict with the assertion. In another department was a great number of immense cisterns not sunken under ground, but on the surface of the floor, which were all filled with Beer or Porter, and kept air-tight. Seven of the largest of these vats are each 36 feet in diameter, at the top, 43 at the bottom, and are 21 feet deep-each vat holds three thousand fire hundred barrels of ale; indeed, there is one, a little bigger than the rest, which holds four thousand barrels !- the stout iron hoops around each vat weigh seventeen tons. They use on an average every day in the year, ten hundred and sixty sacks of malt, and hey have now on hand, four hundred thousand sacks-a sack holds four bushels, which makes the stock of malt now on hand, one million six hundred thousand bushels; and the stock of hops now on hand is in proportion to the stock of malt. In the summer months they brew in this establishment two thousands barrels of beer every day; during eight months in the year they brew three thousand barrels of beer every day .-You may ask what becomes of all this liquor? -which, however when we consider how many more establishments there are of a similar character in Great Britain, to say nothing of the quantity "home-brewed," is but a drop in the ocean. The fact is, John Bull is a beer-drinking animal, a thirsty soul. Barclay and Perkins send their Ale and Porter all over the civilized world -much of it finds a market in the Colonial possessions of England, particularly in the East and West Indies. I know not how many licensed ale-houses and tap-rooms there are in this immense place, but they are legion. Well, Barclay and Perkins supply a vast many of them with the liquor they sell. They agree to receive in payment for the same one-third in gold, one-third in silver, and another third in copper coin; and so extensive is the sale, that two men, each with a stout horse and cart, do nothing from Monday morning till Saturday night, from January to De cember, but go round to the customers, and dred pennies. When the collector has his horse load, he drives back to the counting-room, deposites his burden, and goes off for more. Others are engaged to bring in silver and gold.

There are employed in this establishment about 400 men, and 187 horses, immense animals. "Big as a brewer's horse," has long since passed into a proverb in England. One of the greatest curiosities in the works was the stable where these animals are kept. Most of them were in their stalls when I went in. W have no such horses in America. Where the breed came from, I'm sure I don't know. Each horse is valued at sixty-five pounds, about \$320 The largest horse in the lot is 18 1-2 hands high, and is large every way accordingly, and the men who drive these horses, seem to have been selected upon the principle "of the eterna fitness of things," for they are as large and stou for men, as the horses are for horses. Their dresses are also uniform. They all wear brown linen frocks, with a sort of crown embroider around the collar, and in front. They went cordurov breeches, fastened at the knee with some half dozen brass buttons. Their stocking are of white cotton, and their feet are adorn with a pair of thick-soled bootees, laced up in front with a leather string.

In this establishment there are two steam engines, of about 100 horse power, which are used for various purposes, such as grinding the malt for the vats, and the food for the horses In this place there is no loss; even the scur which arises from the fermentation of the liqu is carefully preserved, and is sold to the g distillers, from which to distil that most horn had liquor, which is consumed in great about dance. Speaking of gin, reminds me of the immense number of gin-palaces, as they are here called, which are located in the various parts of London. It would seem that the gi palace shines forth in its greatest splendor those sections of the city where the greates amount of poverty and wretchedness is congre gated. You will see them in all the gorgeon attractions of gas lights, and reflectors, and magnificently decorated lamps, about the purlieus of Covent Garden and St. Giles, receiving additional attractions from the misery which surrounds them. In the evening they appear to reap their richest rewards, say from candie light to one or two o'clock in the morning. There a continual influx going on. If you do not wish to enter one, just watch when the door opens, and you will see the long counter guarded al the way along with customers, calling for o drinking their gin-men, women, and children And within the counter, you will perceive some half a dozen handsome-looking young women serving the customers, making the change, and talking and chattering merrily with those outside the bar. I have been told that even the "dribbles," by which I mean the droppings and slops from the tumblers on the counter, are preserved and sold to the inferior gin shops at reduced prices. But I must close this letter and subject without further remarks.

THE HUMAN HEART.

The velvet moss will grow upon the sterile rock; the misletoe flourish on the withered branch; the ivy cling to the mouldering ruin; the pine and cedar remain fresh and fadeless amidst the mutations of the dying year; and, heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful to see, and grateful to the soul, will, in the coldest and darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbling altars and broken arches of the desolate temples of the huVol. XVIII.

Gone, gone is the sum. And withered its verd Its bloom and its glory Cone, gone is the sum

The leaves of the fores Its songsters departed The butterfly's beauty Delight us no more, fo Now the chill winds of And the song of the h

For the harvest is pas The spring and the sur In the mild morn of cl But we wasted those s

Siny, stay, thoughtless Improve life's short se Give thy heart to thy S And in life's brightest

BIS

Joshua Soule, tho utes till the next ye time, under the Pre trict, and therefore He occupies a disti nominational histor (now Bremen,) Line About 1795 his fam recent settlement, or field circuit extende Enoch Mudge and occasionally penetra of life among its sp tlement," says Mr. father's house unfin cious mind, a stron nified turn, although ingly rustic." Your the doctrines of the preachers of Metho and commended the lect. He was awak ness and danger, an reconciliation with with a broken and o in believing. The the Methodist itine word of life to his responsive sympath

exertion to which h habituated him. H labors, and to go fo claiming the joyful divine Spirit selecte achievements in the pensation of the w and that we would the gospel. The e perceived beneath his appearance the promise which hav reer, and eucourac upon his ministeria but about seventeen would doubtless ha would have guaran few years of stud of application and of substitute. H around the District,

exciting general int

tion, and not a littl

presented of rustic

nary though unpolis

He was received appointed, with Tim cuit. Mr. Merritt, s a congenial mind, th and holiness, and th not but be mutually continual travels and tarrying one year m he travelled a circuit to Massachusetts, a 1802, and 1803, rest ham, and Nantucket native State, and tra Elder of the District District in the provi therefore, the oversi terest of that large se teen circuits were un sermons at this time distinguished by the of style which, in some abatement the ibilities, have conti his pulpit efforts. resistless power, ber semblies which co storm on the bendi during his Presidin vations and hardsh long journeys on through vast fores fording dangerous log cabins, preachi a pecuniary compe traveling expenses the tests, however. the Methodist prea Such was the pr

District, during the was divided, and a new Distirct, na er, along which it took charge of the The following fou Ouring this period by, Ebenezer Bla Fillemore, Samuel iar name in our under his guidance but glorious victo through the wilds returned to Massac of Daniel Webb, year was back aga on the Kennebec. When he was ap York. He did go this capacity, during publication of the earance of which ays the historian the friends of lite binger of brighter was its editor; his in thought, and di ing often those m